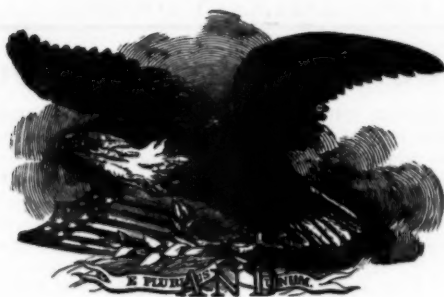


## ARMY

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## NAVY

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## The Defense Program

ARMY'S ORDNANCE PROGRAM  
BY MAJ. GEN. C. M. WESSON  
The Chief of Ordnance

THE Ordnance production machine of the United States will be shifting from first to second gear around 9 September, next, when ends the first year of the \$2,000,000,000 armament program.

Based on results since last 9 September, it is my sincere hope that the progression from second to high will come with a smooth flow of balanced production within the six months thereafter.

While optimistic, this hope is, I believe, realistic, for the worst of the Ordnance production problem should be behind us by early fall.

The future, of course, holds many surprises—it always does. It holds many unanticipated delays, complications and perplexities—it always does. But these exist only to be overcome just as many great difficulties already have been surmounted in these first months of building the Arsenal of Democracy.

## Outlook Encouraging

The broad outlook on the arms production program, however, is encouraging. Ordnance-industry planning for the past two decades, the advance study, analysis and revision, have combined to mold a solid foundation. Upon that foundation we are now building.

In industry as in battle, it is an old American tradition that when the fight grows hotter we fight the harder. And it is a hot and hard fight to transform virtually overnight commercial industry to armament manufacture, an art which in normal times was kept alive in the United States by our Ordnance arsenals and a very few private manufacturing plants.

We have said all along that it would take twelve months to get under way. We knew and industry knew that the fight in the first twelve months would be the hottest and hardest. Plants cannot be built overnight, or by a snap of the fingers tooled to production of non-commercial items, such as Ordnance materiel. The army of workers required in the shops could not be recruited and trained immediately.

Ordnance-industry planning since the early Twenties has foreseen and prepared for this fight. Lack of funds back in the days when the Army was all but forgotten kept the greater portion of planning on paper. Not until the beneficial Educational Orders were authorized in 1938 was a substantial share of industry able to learn some of the elements of armament manufacture by performing them.

## Production Problem

The Ordnance production problem involves far more than feeding a set of blueprints into one end of a machine and turning out tanks, cannon, fire control instruments, small arms or ammunition, from the other end. If it were as simple as that, our work would be no more a task than raising an umbrella in a gentle Spring shower.

Some of our well-intentioned folk actually believe that all we have to do is tell an industry what we want today and that industry will begin quantity deliveries tomorrow. Figuratively speaking, (Please turn to Page 1259)

## Senate Approves Navy Temporary Promotions

The Senate on 30 July passed the Navy Department's bill for the temporary advancement of Navy and Marine Corps personnel. The Senate approved the amendments recommended by its Naval Committee as printed on page 1207 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 28 June.

The bill must now go to a conference committee between the two houses to iron out the differences created by the Senate amendments.

In its report on the measure, which was approved by the action of the Senate in passing the bill, the Naval Affairs committee said:

"The purpose of this bill is to provide for the temporary appointment or advancement of certain personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as commissioned or warrant officers, and thus meet the officer requirements incident to the great expansion of the Naval Establishment upon which we are now entering, and of which aviation is an important part.

"Many warrant officers and enlisted men would be of greater value to the service as commissioned officers in time of war or national emergency. By temporarily promoting warrant officers and petty officers who are qualified for commissions, by which is meant that they possess qualifications which fit them for posts of greater authority and responsibility in their specialties, and for duties of wider scope than those normally assigned them in their present positions, maximum use will be made of the abilities of individuals who are already in service.

"Another requirement in the expanding Naval Establishment is for additional warrant officers. In the event of mobilization more than a thousand would be needed, but in any event some will be needed to keep pace with the expansion program, and the plan is to spread their appointments over a period of time.

"Warrant officers, as a class, are essentially technicians and specialists with long experience in handling the equipment used in the Navy. There are available in the Regular Navy a number of chief petty officers and petty officers, first class, who are well qualified for advancement to warrant grades. These petty officers form an excellent source—in fact, practically the only source—of procurement for the additional warrant officers required; and the same principle of utilizing the men the Navy has trained in the highest capacity for which their abilities qualify them, applies with equal logic to them.

"For purposes of effective administration and efficient operational control, officers in any military organization must be vested with rank commensurate with the responsibilities involved. In general, rank is based upon qualifications necessary to assume essential responsibilities, and carries with it the experience acquired by a more or less definite period of time in active service. Following this principle, to provide all commissioned officers with sufficient service to gain requisite experience and insure a uniform system of advancement through the various grades, existing law requires that a minimum period of service be spent in each grade before an individual becomes eligible for promotion to the next higher grade.

"During a period of expansion, such as that upon which the Naval Establishment is now entering, it will be impracticable for an officer to complete the present legal period of service in grade before he must be given greater responsibilities, thus requiring that he fill a billet normally filled by an officer of higher rank. This bill therefore provides for

(Please turn to Page 1258)

## Pay of Grade

Representative Overton Brooks of Louisiana, sponsor of the bill to give officers of the army the pay of the grades in which they are serving, stated this week that he plans to bring the measure before the House Military Affairs Committee on Tuesday with a view to having it acted upon.

Pay of grade for officers of the navy, and marine corps seemed assured this week with passage by the Senate of the navy temporary promotion bill carrying the pay amendment.

## Army Board Picks 52% of Senior Line Lt. Cols.

Announcement last Saturday of the names of officers of the Army chosen for advancement to colonel under the new policy of selection for temporary promotions revealed that the Board of Generals which compiled the eligible list had picked more than 52 per cent of the line officers considered for promotion (senior lieutenant colonels).

The first promotion list officer (other than Air Corps) selected, Lt. Col. Burton Y. Read, AGD, was number 156 on the list as printed in the October, 1940, Army List and Directory. He was the first officer eligible for consideration, inasmuch as number 155, Lt. Col. Otto G. Pitz, CAC, already had been advanced under the temporary promotion law.

The junior officer selected for promotion, Lt. Col. Eugene M. Landrum, Inf., was number 582 on the promotion list. Since the October directory was printed six officers in the group have been retired and two have died, thus making a total of 427 officers between the senior and junior officers selected, of which total 226 were picked for advancement, making a selection percentage of 52.6. However, the actual percentage is slightly higher, because a few of the officers in the group previously were given temporary advanced rank as colonels or general officers.

The non-promotion list officers fared better, for their percentage of selection was 74—60 officers having been promoted out of 81 considered.

Highest percentage of selections was in the Medical Corps where 43 out of 51 senior lieutenant colonels, or 84 per cent, were promoted. Next highest percentage was in The Adjutant General's Department where 10 out of 13, or 77 per cent, were selected.

Actually, between the senior and junior officers selected there were 202 officers on the promotion list who were passed over. However, it must be remembered that a few of these already had been picked for temporary colonels or generals.

Twelve Air Corps officers, who already were temporary colonels under the Air Corps' own promotion act, were selected for advancement under the new act. It being explained that this was done to protect their seniority. However, there were 29 Air Corps officers in the group considered, and while some of these already are temporary generals there were some who were passed over for promotion under the new act. It is understood that only those

(Please turn to Page 1256)

## Chief of Staff Urges Extended Duty Tours

Declaring that "it is believed that our interests are imperiled and that a grave national emergency exists," General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, in a report submitted this week to Secretary of War Stimson, urged that legal limitations on the service of personnel and upon the authority to discharge unwanted officer personnel be removed.

"The material phase of our task," the General declared, "is generally understood. The personnel phase is not, and it is here that legal limitations, acceptable at the time of their passage, now hamstring the development of the Army into a force immediately available for whatever defensive measures may be necessary."

The Chief of Staff said that it is "the purpose of the War Department to proceed with the military training of annual increments of selectees, replacing those now in active service as soon as the situation permits." Nevertheless, he pointed out that it is not desirable to break up units and that there should be some discretion in the choosing of which men are held and which are sent home. Likewise, with National Guard and Reserve officers.

"We have become involved in a complete confusion of restrictive details regarding personnel," he said. "Add to this problem the fact that plans for large units must cover every conceivable contingency, based on the means available; that time is required to prepare such a force; and that under present conditions we must submit these plans to the time consuming business of public investigation and debate—along with the advertisement of such plans to the world at large, and I submit that the limitations referred to should be removed as quickly as possible if we are to have a fair opportunity to protect ourselves against the coldly calculated, secret and sudden action that might be directed against us. Incidentally, our history includes some unfortunate incidents resulting from quite similar legal difficulties, which risked a battle or possibly a campaign. In the present crisis the risks to the nation are far more serious."

For the separation of officers, the Chief of Staff said he merely wanted the authority to separate regular officers who do not measure up to modern standards in a manner similar to that by which Reserve and National Guard officers may be relieved of active duty.

The full text of the General's report follows:

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"With the Nation in a state of unlimited emergency, the undersigned submits the attached report covering the period from his assignment as Chief of Staff on September 1, 1939, to July 1, 1941.

"In reviewing the events of the past two years, the extent of this nation's military preparation may roughly be divided into two distinct phases, each coincident with decisive events in the European war. The first phase, commencing with the be-

(Please turn to Page 1268)

## Press Recounts Giant Shipbuilding Program; Sees Goal Reached Shortly

As the United States moves ships from the ways in the greatest shipbuilding effort this country has ever produced, the nation's press turns attention to the launchings of new vessels and contemplates the strength of these vessels in comparison with vessels of other countries and sees America beginning to realize its goal of a navy "second to none."

The *Star of Kansas City*, Mo., declared, "There is a tense building race going on. The United States has seven battleships bigger than the South Dakota on order or starting construction, and five more being designed. The New Jersey, first of the 45,000-ton ships, will be launched in January—nine months ahead of schedule. Britain has nine battleships building or on the drafting boards—a total of twenty-one for the democracies. The Axis, meantime, has sixteen under construction. This unprecedented fleet building proves conclusively one fact: The power of the air arm is recognized, but every nation, including Germany, still feels that supremacy on the seas must be gained and held by the navy. In that kind of war the United States can feel reasonably confident of holding its own and more." The *Journal of Sioux City*, Iowa, says, "Real speed is shown in the work that has been done," in commenting upon the giant strides being made to make the U. S. Fleet second to none.

The *Journal-Gazette* of Ft. Wayne, Ind., compares U. S. vessels to ships of other countries, then contemplates the shipbuilding program from 1921. The *Journal-Gazette* says, "Navy officials say that the South Dakota is a better vessel than the Bismarck. That is good news. Between 1921 and 1941 not a single U. S. battleship went down the ways. Now, within a few weeks and as a result of plans inaugurated in the first Roosevelt administration, three battleships—the North Carolina, the Washington, and the South Dakota—go forth to protect America."

The *Herald*, of Lexington, Ky., says of the ships that America is now building, "They are really high-powered, with all the latest devices, protective and for offensive fighting. With the high mobility they possess, one or two such battleships could play havoc with an unfriendly nation in, for instance, the Pacific if trouble should develop there. There would not be any ship for ship lineup, but one of these ships at large upon the seas could find and chase down other ships one at a time, and with its much superior firing range and sights could prove very destructive." The *Enquirer* of Cincinnati, Ohio, says, "Some time early next year construction will be complete, (referring to the South Dakota) and we will have 18 ships of the line. It is characteristic of the energy with which the naval building program is being carried out that the keel of the 10,000-ton cruiser was laid on the ways vacated by the South Dakota in

a matter of hours. Merely to say that we shall have 18 battleships early next year, instead of the 15 we had when this war broke out, is to understate the strength of our naval strength. The three new dreadnoughts, two of which are already in service, are much better ships than any of the older vessels." As to how ships compare with airplanes in defense of a country, the *Enquirer* says, "Capital ships have stood up to the threat of air power remarkably well. They still have an extremely important function in the defense of a nation fortunate enough to be able to defend itself primarily on the open oceans."

The *News*, of Buffalo, N. Y., declares "This happy picture of construction ahead of schedule, with 361 new warships on the ways, is partly owing to the speed-up program, adopted last year, including overtime pay. But, more significantly it is ascribable to the increased efficiency of American shipyards and plants in producing parts for ships which atrophied during the years of little or no building." The *Press Telegram* of Long Beach, Calif., quotes Secretary of the Navy Knox with, "We must establish the greatest seapower the world has ever seen," says Secretary Knox of the Navy Department. Knox adds that with this defense there will be an 'air force that will make us invincible.' The promise, along with the work now in hand and the determination back of it is reassuring. The United States is on its way to naval supremacy." The *Press Telegram* adds, "With the building up of the Atlantic fleet, the significance of the plans now under way stands out. Not only will the Pacific Navy be capable of meeting every demand for defense in this part of the world, but the danger of mischief at the Panama Canal will be minimized. The three new battleships for the Atlantic will have much greater power than three of the older battleships now in the Pacific; hence the balance of seapower for the United States is more nearly equal than it would appear to be on the surface."

The *Star-Times*, of St. Louis, Mo., points to a lesson in naval construction, "Before the splash of the 35,000-ton battleship, the South Dakota, in the Delaware River had subsided last Saturday, a giant crane had lowered a section of keel on which will rise the 10,000-ton cruiser Santa Fe. Thus was the urgency of the greatest naval shipbuilding program in world history skillfully dramatized at Camden, N. J." The *Star Times* adds a word about the three 35,000-ton ships launched so far. "They will give the American battle line greater fighting power and more armor protection than any other nation—the Japanese government has no more than eleven battleships, and possibly not more than nine. In the building of warships, at least, we are on the all-out basis needed in all branches of industrial effort."

### 186 Apptd. to Regular Army

Appointments as second lieutenants in the Regular Army were given this week to 186 Reserve officers. The group included 37 Air Reserve officers and 149 officers of the ground forces—honor graduates of R.O.T.C. units and officers who came on active duty last year under terms of the Thompson Act.

All Regular Army appointments of the three groups date from 1 July.

Of the 149 officers of the ground forces, 54 were commissioned in the Infantry, 38 in the Field Artillery, 19 in the Coast Artillery Corps, 13 in the Corps of Engineers, 10 in the Cavalry, 6 in the Quartermaster Corps, 4 each in the Signal Corps and Ordnance Department and one in the Chemical Warfare Service.

The officers appointed were:

#### Corps of Engineers

John William Paxton, Panama Canal Dept.  
Charles McD. Parkin, Jr., 31st Eng. Co. (C), Ft. Belvoir, Va.  
Lewis W. Fogg III, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Gordon L. C. Scott, 60th Eng. Co. (Top), Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Jeff W. Boucher, Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Frederick J. Wells, 5th Eng. Reg., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Andrew P. Rollins, Jr., Seventh Div., Ft. Ord, Calif.

William E. Feeman, First Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Joseph T. McQuaide, 36th Eng. Reg., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

Edward B. Jennings, 30th Eng. Bn. (Topo), Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Byron M. Kirkpatrick, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Lt. Gen. McNair outlines purpose of new maneuvers?

House Naval Committee drafts bill to give warrant officers and men chance to qualify for permanent higher rank?

Chief petty officers' waiting list? Naval air procurement plans?

Deficiency appropriations recommended for Coast Guard?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

Albro L. Parsons, Jr., First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Russell S. Gribble, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

#### Signal Corps

Donald Heck, 60th Sig. Bn., Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
Gordon B. Cauble, Signal Corps Repl. Center, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Robert C. Battle, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

John T. Newman, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

#### Ordnance Department

Philip W. Constance, Aberdeen, Md.  
Carl E. Drewes, Aberdeen, Md.  
Ray C. Conner, Aberdeen, Md.  
John H. Savage, Aberdeen, Md.

#### Chemical Warfare Service

Karekin G. Arabian, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

#### Quartermaster Corps

James C. Bagg, Ft. Custer, Mich.  
Arnold B. Ardleson, Ft. Ord, Calif.  
John C. Sparrow, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
Reuben E. Wheels, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
John W. O'Neill, Ft. Devens, Mass.  
William N. Sloan, Jr., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

#### Coast Artillery Corps

Edmund L. DuBois, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to AA Training Center, Camp Stewart, Ga.  
Bliss L. Mehr, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

John F. Splain, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Eugene P. Palmer, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Eugene F. Lawrence, Camp Edwards, Mass.

Charles W. Adecock, Ft. Monroe, Va.

William D. Ward, from Ft. Eustis, Va., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

William M. Hutson, from Ft. Eustis, Va., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Zebulon LaF. Strickland, Jr., Panama Canal Dept.

Harold Broudy, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Harland G. Wood, Ft. Worden, Wash.

Peter L. Urban, Camp Edwards, Mass.

Rawlins M. Colquitt, Jr., Camp Hulen, Tex.

Julius M. Duparc, Ft. Monroe, Va.

William B. Pohlman, Jr., Newfoundland Base Command.

John A. Benner, Ft. Monroe, Va.

William F. Lallatte, Alaska Defense Command.

Donald H. Janz, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Hugh W. Benson, Alaska Defense Command.

#### Cavalry

Glenn S. Finley, Jr., First Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Albin F. Irayk, 3d Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.

Gerald E. Gowell, Arm. Force, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Robert A. Martin, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Frank J. Schaefer, Jr., Arm. Force, Ft. Knox, Ky.

James F. McCarthy, Jr., Second Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Chester E. Kennedy, 11th Cav., Camp Lockett, Calif.

Burton B. Chandler, Second Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Maxie Thurmond, Second Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kans.  
Toma D. Harris, Jr., 11th Cav., Camp Lockett, Calif.

#### Field Artillery

James W. Guest, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Joseph L. Amell, Jr., Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Allan G. Pixton, Third Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Joseph R. McGuire, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Morris C. Stout, Third Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Douglas H. Sullivan, Third Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

James M. Husted II, 90th FA Bn., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Jean A. Jack, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Wilbur J. Irwin, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Thomas J. Sharpe, Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Paul A. Kirk, Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Charles E. Tenneson, Jr., 90th FA Bn., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Leon F. Kosmacki, Fourth Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Benjamin A. Swartz, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Robert A. Olson, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Harry K. Thomson, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

George I. Taylor, Second Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Chester H. Bigger, Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

James V. Sanden, First Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

William F. Cathrac, 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

James P. Mulcahy, 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Elmer H. Almquist, Jr., 6th FA Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Owen B. Knight, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Wilson Freeman, 4th FA Bn., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Joseph C. Richard, Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Arthur W. Gunn, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Arthur J. Howland, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Leo B. Jones, Second Cav. Div., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Louis E. Aull, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Hubert W. Gillespie, Jr., 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

William A. Becker, 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Edward A. Huwaldt, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

John R. Overstreet, Jr., 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Charles F. Ostner, Fourth Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Richard J. Binnicker, Jr., Fourth Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Quentin Roosevelt, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
Joseph G. K. Miller, Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.  
Ernest L. Wehner, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

#### Infantry

Keith P. Fabianich, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Herman R. Schell, Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.

Arthur McM. Murphy, Third Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.

James E. Crosby, Jr., 30th Inf., San Francisco, Calif.

Robert E. Phelps, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

John G. Keating, 4th Inf., Alaskan Defense Command.

James M. Boyd, 30th Inf., San Francisco, Calif.

Glen C. Long, Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Alvin E. Cowan, Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Fred A. Pierce, Jr., Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Joe V. Langston, First Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

George A. Clayton, 3d Inf., Newfoundland Base Command.

Richard B. Bullock, First Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

James W. Sutherland, Jr., First Arm. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Robert C. Foulton, Jr., Seventh Div., Ft. Ord, Calif.

John W. Simmons, Fourth Arm. Div., Pine Camp, N. Y.

Burt L. Mitchell, Jr., Second Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Carlo A. LaPorta, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Terry Schiff, Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

George S. Koushmareff, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Henry Van Middleworth, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Alexis M. Gagarine, Ft. Jay, N. Y. to Fifth

(Please turn to Back Page)

### The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, USA, commanding general, Third Army, upon his retirement from active service on 30 June.

Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, USN, who retired from active service on 1 July with the rank of vice admiral.

Capt. Abel T. Bidwell, USN, upon assuming command of Cruiser Division Three, 30 June, with the rank of rear admiral.



### Cause of Plane Delay

From Committees of the House and Senate have come sharp criticisms of major "failures" and "delays" in the execution of the defense program.

The Military Affairs Committee of the former attributed the deficiencies largely to "the absence of a responsible head with authority and power," and to preoccupation in recent years with "social reforms rather than national security." It mentioned a lack of vision by those in administration and the tendency to dispose of difficulties by creating another board only to add to the confusion of the assortment of agencies we have at work. It referred to the failure to initiate a stock pile program at an earlier date, the lack of urgency on the part of purchasing organizations, the delay in establishing conservation methods and the use of substitutes, and the unwarranted delays in building plants and facilities for the conversion of raw materials into finished products.

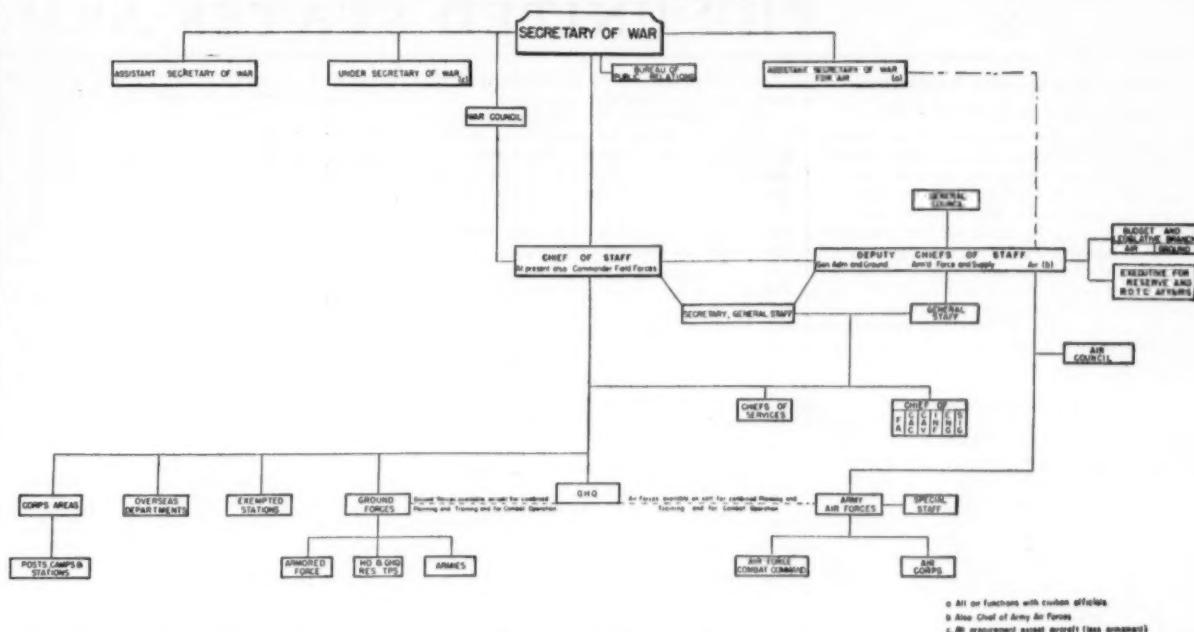
The Senate committee report assailed the Defense Advisory Commission and the OPM for miscalculation in the matter of aluminum production, and charged they relied upon the Aluminum Company of America as a source of information as to the availability of aluminum, and had discouraged any one else from going into its production. Secretary of the Interior Ickes had testified that "when the story of this war is written, it may have to be written that it was lost because of the recalcitrance of the Aluminum Company of America."

The House report declared that all the testimony it received was to the effect that the ALCOA had given 100 per cent cooperation, had not only used its own money for expansion and lowered the price, but of its own initiative took steps to treble its production. Moreover, the Committee claimed that inadequate estimates within the last few years of future government needs of aluminum were responsible for the present critical situation. By March 1942, the requirements for direct and indirect purposes will call for aluminum at the rate of at least more than five times the rate of production in 1938.

Both Committees showed complete awareness of the need of aluminum. The Senate report pointed out that modern warfare demands enormous supplies of raw materials, production facilities and raw power. "The present conflict," it said, "is largely an air war and requires swarms of airplanes. The important essential in the production of airplanes is an adequate and continuing supply of aluminum. The disclosures of the investigation," the report asserted, "brought to light that we are facing a serious shortage of aluminum, and that we do not now have the capacity to overcome the deficiency." The House report also described the shortage of aluminum as "critical," and attributed the condition to the lack of power and fabrication facilities.

According to the Senate document, the OPM admitted during the investigation that there would be a direct military requirement of 1,200,000,000 pounds per annum, which was to be provided for by a planned future capacity of 800,000,000 pounds, 300,000,000 pounds of secondary or scrap aluminum, and 100,000,000 pounds to be obtained from Canada. It also recognized the need of providing for an additional 200,000,000 pounds. Inasmuch as the above would meet direct military requirements only, with no allowance for indirect military and civilian consumption, the OPM subsequently advised the Committee they were proceeding to obtain 600,000,000 pounds additional capacity, and were hoping to increase the imports from Canada to 200,000,000 pounds. The report declares further that the maximum annual output of aluminum by ALCOA was in 1939 when it produced 327,000,000 pounds. Its capacity then was not more than 350,000,000 pounds per annum. Germany and the territory it now controls has a present capacity of 915,000,000 pounds. It is constructing facilities to increase this output. By 1943 it will have increased this capacity by 470,000,000 pounds, making a total of 1,385,000,000 pounds without including scrap. Russia and Japan have a present capacity of 330,000,000 pounds.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT



Integration and coordination of the new U. S. Army Air Forces within the framework of the War Department is illustrated graphically in the above chart.

Japan's capacity is being increased by 200,000,000 pounds. This will make the capacity of Russia and Japan total 530,000,000 pounds in 1943. This may again be available to Germany should she conquer Russia. If so, in 1943, Germany will have available to it 1,915,000,000 pounds, plus secondary or scrap aluminum.

Of the maximum capacity planned by OPM, 800,000,000 pounds, 730,000,000 are to be produced by ALCOA, and the Reynolds Company is constructing facilities for the production of 120,000,000 pounds. Under the estimates as revised in May 1941, there will be an admitted shortage of at least 600,000,000 pounds in capacity, assuming we obtain only 200,000,000 pounds annually from Canada, and also obtain control of 300,000,000 pounds of scrap. The OPM has disclosed plans for the construction of new aluminum plants, which will produce the 600,000,000 additional pounds and raise the national output to 1,400,000,000 pounds.

Both the House and Senate Committee attacked the shortage of power and placed upon it in varying degrees responsibility for the delay in aluminum production. The Federal Power Commission this week took measures to connect up existing power facilities so as to make up some of this shortage.

The House report also pointed to the rubber shortage, due primarily to a lack of shipping and refusal by some shippers to carry the commodity. There was also acrid comment on the lack of other raw materials, and these will be discussed in special reports, which the Senate Committee will make.

### Gen. Andrews to Argentina

Unable to be absent from the United States due to the national emergency, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, this week expressed keen disappointment that he will have to forego the honor and pleasure of attending the celebration in Buenos Aires on 9 July of the anniversary of Argentine independence.

Major Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commander of the Caribbean Air Force, with headquarters in Panama, will represent the Chief of Staff. As a gesture to Argentina on its day of national independence General Andrews will fly to Buenos Aires, the method of transportation—aerial—being the most convenient and that which General Andrews normally uses.

Lt. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Commander of the Panama Canal Department and of the Caribbean Defense Command, will handle all arrangements for the visit.

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## Army Post Exchanges

An Army Exchange Service to develop, administer, and supervise a system of uniform and coordinated operations for post exchanges "in accordance with good business practice," has been established in the Morale Branch of the War Department, the Department announced yesterday. Army Regulations affecting post exchanges also have been changed to conform to the new organization.

"The Army Exchange Service," the official announcement stated, "will provide a variety of business aids to all Post Exchanges including free auditing service; purchase schedules for procurement of fixtures, supplies and merchandise at the lowest possible prices; manuals of operation and accounting; programs of training for exchange personnel; plans for suitable social benefits for civilian employees; purchasing service, when requested, for exchanges outside of continental United States; and lending of funds, as soon as feasible, for expanding present exchanges and financing new exchanges.

"Post Exchanges have been established at the various posts to supply at the lowest possible prices to authorized personnel articles of ordinary wear, use, and consumption not supplied by the government through the regular procurement channels. They are operated in such a manner as to be of assistance and convenience to the enlisted man, and not as large profit making institutions.

"Profits from the operation of exchanges will be paid back to all the various organizations that are served by the exchanges. Such funds are frequently used for the support and maintenance of recreational athletics, entertainments, service clubs, libraries, and community cooperation and to provide, when necessary, the means for improving organization messes.

"The Exchange Service will make no purchases of merchandise, except in the case of exchanges outside the United States. As in the past, it will be the function of the various local exchanges to make their own purchases of merchandise to be sold.

“The Exchange Service will function through various Corps Area and Department commanders, and exchange officers will be appointed and the necessary assistants provided to carry out the work.

**"In order to remove the overlapping interests that exist when more than one exchange system is operated at one station, a consolidation of such exchanges will be effected under the new system.**

"Control of the exchanges, whether at small or large stations, will be centralized under the new regulations. Effective after the close of business for July, 1941, the assets of each exchange subject to

all liabilities, will be vested in the commanding officer and the exchange council. They will hold titles as trustees for the benefit of the Army and the military organizations serviced by each exchange. Organizations will be beneficiaries of a given exchange only so long as that organization continues to be served by it. The old system, whereby each organization held a certain number of 'shares' in the post exchanges, has been done away with.

"Restrictions upon concessionnaires at the various exchanges, as provided in the new regulations, will become effective upon the expiration of their existing contracts with exchanges, or upon the expiration of the cancellation notice stipulated in such contracts."

### Holabird Graduates

Fifty-seven student officers at the Quartermaster Motor Transport School, Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, received their certificates of graduation this week, marking the completion of a two-month course in which they received the best instruction the Army has to offer in motor transportation.

Four hundred and eighty-seven enlisted men, representing the Regular Army and the National Guard, including Trainees, will be graduated Monday, 7 July, when 291 will have completed a basic two-month course and 196 will have completed a specialist three-month course.

The officers graduating were:

### Captains

H. E. Bartlett	E. F. Mathews
Harold Brown	O. N. Nichols
C. W. Doubleday, jr.	R. E. Phillips
B. E. Edwards	E. H. Riley
H. R. Eichenberg	E. H. Smith
F. G. Lang	J. A. Thon

### First Lieutenants

M. V. Amen	O. J. Ghyten
C. E. Barch	A. R. Glafka
J. E. Bashaw	H. L. Jones
G. E. Brown	J. R. Mayo
G. A. Chadwick	C. E. Meyers
W. C. Collins	F. H. Napper
A. M. Cory	M. A. Perez
G. W. Day	J. F. Royce
O. D. Dochler	T. J. Sawyer
H. G. Dougherty	

### Second Lieutenants

A. E. Agnew	R. B. Langley
William Bradley	R. C. Leech
J. E. Burrow	T. B. McGary
R. D. Curley	K. R. Macon
F. P. Davis	C. J. Murphy
L. M. Dessaint	J. L. Ridriguez
D. M. Gantz	F. K. Seely
C. A. Dufresne	J. H. Thornton
C. J. Good	W. K. Todd
Paul Gordon	S. F. Van Derdy-
J. E. Keekin	Costero
L. H. Higgins	C. M. Villar
H. N. Hutchings, jr.	C. H. White
D. A. Krieger	

# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Army Promotion Selections (Continued from First Page)

on the eligible list compiled by the Board of Generals were given the new promotion to protect seniority. One air corps officer, Col. L. S. Churchill, stood number 62 on the promotion list, a large number of files senior to the other officers selected.

The following tables show the number of officers of each arm and service selected for promotion, the number considered (this is the number of names on the list between the last previous promotion and the junior officer selected), and the percentage thus selected:

Arm or Service	Number Selected	Number Considered	Percentage Selected
A.G.D. ...	10	13	77%
QMC ...	4	12	33%
Fin. Dept. ...	5	11	45%
CE ...	26	43	60%
Ord. ...	11	20	55%
Sig. ...	3	9	33%
CWS ...	5	7	71%
Cav. ...	22	44	50%
FA ...	40	70	57%
CAC ...	14	44	32%
Inf. ...	74	115	64%
AC ...	12	20	41%
PS ...	0	2	0
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>226</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>52.6%</b>

Branch	Number Selected	Number Considered	Percentage Selected
Med. C. ...	43	51	84%
Dent. C. ...	8	15	53%
Vet. C. ...	5	7	71%
Chaplains	4	8	50%
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>60</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74%</b>

### 50 On General Staff

The above figures are based on the officers' permanent branches. It is interesting to note that of the 226 promotion list officers selected 50 are now serving on the General Staff. In addition, six are detailed with the Inspector General's Department.

It is noted that a number of the officers

passed over are ill in hospitals and that some may be retired.

The officers selected for promotion, arranged according to arms and services and with their promotion list numbers indicated, are as follows (all are to date their promotions from 26 June 1941, except Col. L. S. Churchill, AC, who stood 62 on the promotion list and who will date back to 16 Oct. 1940):

Adjutant General's Dept.			
156 B. Y. Read	273 M. Pearson		
171 E. F. Witsell	419 I. B. Summers		
181 R. B. Patterson	448 V. V. Taylor		
240 C. H. Danielson	528 W. W. Carr		
256 H. B. Lewis	531 R. M. Levy		

Quartermaster Corps			
175 C. A. Hardigg	288 R. A. Osmun		
188 R. F. Walsh	557 H. L. Mumma		

Finance Dept.			
478 M. T. Legg	484 R. LeR. Cave		
482 C. Halla	485 A. J. Maxwell		

Corps of Engineers			
208 F. K. Newcomer	376 D. H. Gillette		
210 C. F. Williams	378 D. A. Davison		
211 G. R. Young	380 T. B. Larkin		
212 R. U. Nicholas	381 E. C. Kelton		
215 L. E. Oliver	472 G. Mayo		
296 W. H. Holcombe	488 R. G. Moses		
297 C. P. Gross	490 C. H. Cunningham		
301 R. W. Crawford	491 D. F. Johns		
302 D. O. Elliot	494 E. J. Irvine		
367 J. D. Arthur, jr.	499 L. D. Worsham		
368 J. S. Bragdon	504 W. M. Hoge		
369 G. J. Richards	506 S. L. Scott		
372 D. L. Weart			
375 W. F. Tompkins			

Ordnance Dept.			
161 W. A. Borden	230 R. L. Gaugler		
164 C. A. Waldmann	322 R. H. Hannum		
167 A. B. Quinton, jr.	326 J. H. Woodberry		
216 W. C. Young	370 H. S. Auran		
221 F. A. Englehart	392 H. B. Saylor		
224 S. H. Frank			

Signal Corps			
250 O. K. Sadtler	529 H. Mitchell		
333 C. M. Milliken			

Chemical Warfare Service			
172 A. L. Rockwood	427 E. C. Wallington		
185 P. X. English	500 C. K. Marriott		
283 A. M. Prentiss			

Cavalry			
158 D. C. Richart	324 T. H. Rees, jr.		
187 J. F. Richmond	357 J. B. Thompson		
193 J. B. Coulter	397 P. Menohar		
194 W. M. Modisette	418 H. M. Pendleton		
202 H. Thompson	421 R. W. Strong		
226 W. D. Crittenden	436 J. F. Davis		
233 T. K. Brown	511 J. K. Cockrell		
236 G. Keyes	522 C. DeWitt, jr.		
242 J. A. Considine	538 J. M. Tully		
287 C. B. Hazeltine	538 S. A. Townsend		
295 P. R. Davison	577 A. P. Thayer		

Field Artillery			
162 F. T. Armstrong	393 J. M. Swing		
173 E. F. Parker, jr.	395 S. LeR. Irwin		
179 W. R. Gruber	407 C. C. Bank		
200 H. Eager	423 J. B. Wogan		
217 W. C. Crane	434 W. W. Hess, jr.		
218 C. Brewer	443 R. M. Howell		
220 J. E. McMahon, jr.	454 V. E. Prichard		
248 L. A. Craig	466 A. A. White		
271 H. S. Clarkson	468 O. E. Beezley		
272 C. G. Helmick	495 S. E. Reinhardt		
276 R. W. Barker	497 D. Hudnutt		
279 F. B. Jordan	498 L. E. Hibbs		
284 R. Hospital	500 H. L. McBride		
305 P. L. Thurber	503 H. E. Maguire		
307 A. R. Harris	510 J. A. Pickering		
312 J. B. Anderson	512 W. Spence		
319 W. E. Burr	516 P. V. Kane		
382 J. A. Lester	521 F. B. Prickett		
387 C. M. Busbee	535 R. P. Shugg		
388 A. W. Waldron	570 G. A. Pollin		

Coast Artillery Corps			
227 R. H. Van Vol-	337 J. P. Hogan		
kenburgh	342 A. E. Poits		
238 R. M. Perkins	415 M. J. O'Brien		
239 L. B. Weeks	424 C. H. Tenney		
244 W. C. Foote	428 C. E. Hoeker		
274 R. D. Brown	540 J. C. Ruddell		
308 LaR. L. Stuart	550 F. C. Scofield		
327 H. F. Loomis			

Infantry			
199 B. G. Chynoweth	250 P. W. Newgar-		
204 E. J. Carr	den		
206 H. B. Keen	261 A. M. Patch, jr.		
209 W. G. Weaver	262 C. B. Lyman		
213 L. K. Underhill	263 R. L. Spragins		
231 S. J. Heldner	267 W. L. Roberts		
237 D. T. Greene	268 W. A. McCulloch		
241 J. N. Peale	270 G. W. Price		
243 D. B. Falk	281 T. J. Camp		
247 W. R. Schmidt	289 S. Erickson		
251 W. H. Jones, jr.	292 F. E. Bonney		
252 J. E. Ardrey	293 H. F. Hazlett		
254 H. P. Perrine	298 P. C. Bullard		
255 D. E. McCunniff	316 J. L. Bradley		
257 H. B. Chapdale	325 F. B. Walts		
258 S. A. Gibson	331 H. R. Bull		

335 P. C. Paschal	459 J. R. Mendenhall
339 J. L. Parkinson	460 N. Randolph
344 E. S. Bratton	465 L. H. Watson
349 T. H. Monroe	468 T. F. Taylor
353 C. J. Mathews	469 M. H. Quisen-
354 F. W. Milburn	berry
355 I. Gill, jr.	493 T. D. Finley
359 J. A. Doe	525 W. E. Chambers
361 C. H. Corlett	532 T. L. Martin
366 E. Landreth	533 G. P. Baldwin
389 P. D. Parkinson	544 M. L. Miller
400 P. J. Mueller	551 G. J. Newgarden,
401 L. S. Hobbs	jr.
408 V. Evans	552 J. F. Goodman
409 R. B. Woodruff	556 O. F. Lange
411 L. C. Davidson	571 C. E. Stadtman
429 J. W. Leonard	572 C. R. Huebner
432 J. A. Van Fleet	573 F. McCabe
433 E. G. Sherburne	575 F. J. de Rohan
438 B. G. Ferris	579 P. J. McDonnell
440 T. G. Hearn	580 E. L. Poland
446 H. Donnelly	582 E. M. Landrum
447 J. N. Robinson	

Air Corps			
62 J. S. Churchill	437 H. R. Harmon		
286 H. S. Burwell	444 H. J. F. Miller		
347 B. G. Weir	449 T. J. Hanley, jr.		
386 C. W. Howard	452 R. P. Cousins		
403 E. B. Lyon	462 G. E. Strate-		
414 H. Peabody	meyer		
417 E. L. Nalden			

**NON-PROMOTION LIST**  
Numbers given are their relative standing on the list of lieutenant colonels in their respective branches.

Medical Corps			
8 E. A. Noyes	32 J. I. Sloat		
9 C. W. Riley	33 D. N. W. Grant		
10 C. G. Sinclair	34 J. S. Simmons		
11 C. G. Hutter	36 J. F. Corby		
12 F. H. Petters	37 H. E. Fox		
13 R. P. Williams	38 H. D. Porterfield		
15 H. C. Moore	39 D. F. Winn		
16 A. Freer	40 A. B. McKie		
17 F. A. Schule	41 A. W. Kenner		
18 F. W. Wilson	42 A. Carbonell		
19 E. E. Hume	43 E. A. Coates, jr.		
20 W. Denison	44 J. A. Bethae		
21 J. E. Ash	45 A. M. Lehman		
22 B. L. Wilson	46 O. H. Stanley		
23 H. L. Kraft	47 S. M. Corbett		
24 P. R. Hawley	50 E. F. Haines		
25 J. Dibble	52 J. R. Hall		
26 G. C. Dunham	53 R. K. Stacey		
27 R. R. Hill	54 J. W. Watts		
28 G. Emerson	56 C. K. Berle		
29 W. A. Hagins	58 P. J. Carroll		
31 G. C. Beach, jr.			

Dental Corps			
2 T. C. Daniels	9 O. P. Snyder		
3 F. R. Wunderlich	10 R. M. McDowell		
6 J. L. Schock	12 T. L. Smith		
8 B. I. Newsom	16 B. M. Epes		

Veterinary Corps			
2 M. Ramsey	6 E. L. Nye		
3 G. W. Fitz Gerald	7 C. E. Cook		
5 A. C. Wight			

Chaplains			
1 C. L. Miller	8 E. D. Weed		
5 J. T. Axton	8 A. V. Simon		

It was stated this week at the Department that the promotion of this initial group by selection will fill a little less than one-fourth of the available jobs for colonels. Their selection was made entirely on the basis of their records for the past ten years. By September the Divisions, Corps, Corps Areas, and Army commanders will have processed through to the War Department the formal reports on officers for the past year. Also the War Department by that time will have received specific proposals by commanding officers that specific officers who were jumped in the first selections be reconsidered for promotion. As a result of these reports and these recommendations a number of officers will be recommended for promotion—probably about 100 or 150 officers. Some of these will be "pick-ups" while others will go further down the promotion list. This September group will be selected less on their ten-year record and more on their past year's record.

In November still more data relating to the service of individual officers during this emergency will be available. At that time another group of officers will be selected—and this group will be considered even more on their past year's record and even less on their ten-year record.

The last increment to fill existing vacancies will be selected in January. That group's selection will be based exclusively on their record since 1 July 1940. It was emphasized that officers who have not shown up high enough in their present records to have been included in the

present list but who have done extraordinarily well in their present jobs will be picked up by subsequent selection boards.

It was also stated that the General Staff is now engaged in working out a standardized plan for the promotion of officers of all components—Regular, National Guard, and Reserves. It is not known when this will be completed, but the official press release issued in connection with the promotions last week stated that "it is probable that a system of temporary promotion by selection will be established for all grades in the Army."

Last week's release also stated, in connection with future selection promotions being based more and more on current reports, that "duty assignments are made by the War Department, and in most cases officers have nothing to say about the assignments they receive. It is obvious, therefore, that in justice to the individual the types of duty which the officer is performing will, of necessity, have little weight. The paramount consideration will be the manner in which he performs the duty to which he has been assigned under the pressure of the current expansion."

## Honor "Billy" Mitchell

Considerable discussion—all favorable—followed the introduction into the Senate on 30 June of a bill, by Senator Bridges, to authorize the President to award posthumously a medal of honor to Brig. Gen. William L. Mitchell.

In introducing the bill Senator Bridges said, "I am not proposing that we honor 'Billy' Mitchell by this act. 'Billy' Mitchell's record and the vindication of his prophetic vision are his honor. I am proposing that we honor ourselves by doing a measure of justice to a brave soldier and a far-seeing man who dared to do his duty, and in so doing deliberately sacrificed himself for his country. That is the height of true valor."

The bill was referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

## Enlarge Danville Hospital

The Army hospital at Danville, Ky., will be enlarged and used as an Army General Hospital after construction work costing \$372,319 has been completed.

## Estimate of the Situation

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The most respected member of any family or organization has his natural place at the head of the table • In the same way, America's most distinguished beer naturally takes *its* place at the head of the table. No amount of money can buy Schlitz quality in any other beer • Many of the world's finer things are beyond the means of most people. But that famous flavor found only in Schlitz is within reach of everybody • Around the corner, or around the world, there is no substitute for a beer so fine it made a city famous.



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THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS



# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



## Navy Promotion Bill

(Continued from First Page)

temporary advancements or promotions, which like the temporary appointments, will be for the duration of the national emergency, and be subject to similar conditions upon the termination of active duty thereunder.

"Representatives of the Navy Department have stated that there is no immediate necessity for temporary promotions in the so-called command grades, namely, commander, captain, and rear admiral pending the report of the next regularly constituted selection boards for permanent promotions. It is the intention to fill any shortage therein which might exist following such report by temporary promotions.

"There have been a number of factors which tended to build up an excess in the higher grades. One of these was the Personnel Act of 1938, which provided for promotions to all grades except lieutenant and rear admiral on a fitted, as well as a best-fitted, basis. Individuals, so promoted and retained on the active list are carried in excess in the various grades. For a short period after the law went into effect only so many of these so-called fitted officers as were needed to meet the immediate needs of the service were retained on the active list. During the past year, however, all such officers have been retained on the active list, and it is expected that the practice will be continued as long as the emergency lasts, especially as the Congress has provided that no officer who has been adjudged fitted for promotion shall be involuntarily retired during the emergency.

"In time, these excesses in grade will disappear as expansion in the Naval Establishment progresses, and eventually some temporary promotions will be necessary in the command grades. Temporary promotions, in the lower grades, while not of immediate

urgency, will be necessary in the near future to make up anticipated shortages.

"Although the bill provides for discretionary authority in administering the bill the selection principle will be followed wherever possible in effecting temporary promotions and advancements, and will also be extended to initial appointments. Also, consideration will be given to particular branches of the service in which there is a shortage of officers of the required rank, such as aviation. Should it become necessary or desirable temporarily to promote retired officers, however, the selection system will be impracticable, if not impossible, of application because of the lack of a basis of comparison.

"The bill meets with the approval of the Navy Department and has been approved in principle by the President.

"Very briefly the bill—

"(1) Authorizes the temporary advancement of officers in the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard to higher ranks including retired officers recalled to active duty.

"(2) Authorizes the temporary appointment of enlisted men to warrant and commissioned ranks; including retired and Reserve men assigned to active duty.

"(3) Provides that temporary appointments and advancements shall be in such numbers as the President may deem necessary and be made in such manner and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

"(4) Provides that temporary appointments and advancements may be made by the President alone, except that promotions to the grade of rear admiral in the Navy and general officers in the Marine Corps shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(5) Grants enlisted men initially appointed as officers the sum of \$250 as a uniform gratuity.

"(6) Provides that personnel temporarily promoted shall receive the pay of the rank to which promoted.

"(7) Authorizes percentage pay increases for officers who perform active duty while on the retired list.

"(8) Makes provision for retirement benefits for certain classes of individuals who, while on active duty, incur physical disability in the line of duty in time of war or national emergency.

"(9) Provides that the permanent status on the active or retired list of personnel temporarily appointed or promoted will not be vacated while such personnel are holding such appointments or higher ranks or grades.

"(10) Provides that temporary appointments and promotions to the different grades may be made over and above the number now authorized by law for each grade in the permanent naval establishment.

"(11) Provides that the temporary appointment or advancement of personnel may be revoked at any time and that upon termination of their temporary status they revert to their permanent status.

"(12) Limits to not more than 6 months after the termination of war or national emergency the period of time during which the temporary appointments and promotions made under the authority of the bill may continue to be in force."

## Marine Corps Activities

Three Marines were missing this week as the result of loss of the vessel in which they were crossing the Atlantic Ocean to become part of a guard for the American Embassy in London.

The Navy Department refused to divulge the names of those missing. It did announce names of one officer and seven men on the ship, who were also to have formed part of the detachment. At the same time it was announced that a part of the detachment proceeding on another vessel had landed safely in England. The detachment which arrived numbered two officers and 49 men.

Those rescued from the sinking steamer were Maj. Walter L. Jordan, who is slated to command the embassy detachment; 1st Sgt. Augustus Jack Eden, Sgt. George Vernon Clark, Pvt. Ulysses Grant Knox, Jr., Cpl. Edward H. McAllister and Cpl. William M. Miller and Sgt. John F. Skorich and Staff Sgt. Walter G. Smith.

Assisting Maj. Jordan in command of the detachment, and already in England with the larger group are Capt. John B. Hill and 2nd Lt. Roy J. Batterton, Jr. The detachment will take over messenger service for the embassy in London, will furnish guard, and will relieve civilian embassy employees of their present fire-watching assignment.

A public relations bureau has been set up in Marine Corps headquarters with Brig. Gen. R. L. Denig, as director. Gen-

eral Denig retired 1 July as a colonel, and was automatically advanced to rank of brigadier general in recognition of outstanding services in combat. Col. W. C. James who had handled public relations in addition to his duties as secretary to the major general commandant will continue as secretary.

Advance units are reporting at the Marine Base and New River, N. C. in preparation for large scale training exercises to be held this month by the 1st Marine Division and the 1st Regular Army Division. The two divisions will be in action by 15 July, and will continue landing drills and related exercises until 22 or 23 July. Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commander of the 1st Marine Division, is in charge of the combined Army-Marine Forces.

Men of the Marine Corps Reserve whose enlistments expire while they are on active duty will not be held on service as are Navy Reservists, headquarters stated this week.

It was pointed out that Marine Reservists were enlisted for a definite period of four years. Naval Reservists, on the other hand, agreed in their enlistments that: "In event of war or national emergency, during my term of service, I further obligate myself to serve throughout the war or national emergency, if so required."

New enlistments in the Marine Corps Reserve for the past few weeks, however, have been made, not for a period of four years, but for duration of the emergency.

## CEC Selection Board

The President has approved the recommendations of the Civil Engineer Corps selection board which selected one lieutenant commander for advancement to commander, lieutenants for advancement to lieutenant commander, and seventeen lieutenants (junior grade) for advancement to lieutenant.

All but six of the officers already have made their numbers for promotion. The single lieutenant commander and the six lieutenants selected for promotion, made their numbers as of 1 July. Five of the seventeen lieutenants, (Jg) will rank from 1 May, while the next six will rank from 1 July.

The selection board, which convened 16 June, was composed of Rear Adm. Homer R. Stanford (CEC), USN-Ret., president; Rear Adm. Ralph Whitman (CEC), USN, Capt. Glenn S. Burrell (CEC), USN, Capt. Henry G. Taylor (CEC), USN, Capt. James T. Mathews (CEC), USN, and Capt. Paul J. Searles (CEC), USN, members. Lt. (Jg) James R. Bollinger, CEC-V(S), USNR, was recorder.

Following are the officers selected for promotion:

Lts. Comdr. to Comdr.	
F. R. Hewes	
Lts. to Lt. Comdr.	
Jos. F. Jelley, Jr.	Wesley H. Randig
Thos. L. Davey	Arch. D. Hunter
John E. Edgley	Hunt V. Martin
Lts. (Jg) to Lt.	
A. F. Benscheldt	Wm. C. G. Church
Joseph White	Richard L. Mann
George S. Robinson	Clement E. Langlois
Carl J. Scheve	Joseph P. Pilchta
Raymond Lamoreaux	Wm. A. McManus
Neil E. Kingsley	Alex. C. Husband
James R. Davis	John H. Lofland, Jr.
Ernest S. Bathke	James A. Bentley
Lewis C. Cox	

## NROTC Units

Due to the many changes in assignments of professors of Naval Science and tactics and the establishment of eight new NROTC units this year, the following list of the 27 NROTC units and their senior professors of naval science and tactics is published. The eight units marked with asterisks were established in 1941.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., Capt. G. H. Bowdley, (new assignment).  
University of California, Berkeley, Calif., Capt. D. C. Godwin.  
University of California at Los Angeles, Capt. W. C. Barker, (new assignment).  
\*University of Colorado, Boulder, Capt. Leo F. Welch, (new assignment).

\*Duke University, Durham, N. C., Capt. A. T. Clay, (new assignment).  
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Capt. William C. Wickham, (new assignment).

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Capt. G. N. Barker.  
\*College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., Comdr. Charles J. Wheeler (new assignment).

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., Comdr. Leon O. Alford.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Capt. L. A. Davidson.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Comdr. B. H. Colyear.

\*University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Capt. J. B. Will (new assignment).

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Capt. R. S. Haggart.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Capt. E. A. Wolleson (new assignment).

\*University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., Comdr. H. P. Burnett (new assignment).

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Comdr. J. C. Van de Carr.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Capt. Archibald McGlasson (new assignment).

\*Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., Comdr. Clifford G. Richardson (new assignment).

\*Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Comdr. Dallas Dupre (new assignment).

University of South Carolina, Columbia, Capt. H. A. Hall.

University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Capt. Reed M. Fawell (new assignment).

University of Texas, Austin, Capt. H. W. Underwood.

Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans, Capt. Aaron S. Merrill (new assignment).

Tufts College, Medford, Mass., Capt. C. H. J. Keppler (new assignment).

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Capt. E. M. Williams.

University of Washington, Seattle, Capt. E. L. Barr.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Capt. C. C. Gill, USN, (new assignment).

## Gifts For Navy

Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy.

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## Army's Ordnance Program (Continued from First Page)

these folks are not entirely wrong. Our American industry, workers, technicians and management, love a new problem. Those boys will tackle anything. There is a sparkling concern making machine guns, and a bakery machinery company making trench mortars, and an automobile starter company making automatic cannons—to cite a few cases of many firms whose versatility has enabled them to engage in successful, precision production of items alien to normal manufacture.

But all this has not been accomplished by wishful thinking, philosophizing or capricious fault-finding. What is being done, has been done and will be done, represents years of serious study by serious-minded Americans whose only objective is to make America strong.

Neither the Ordnance Department nor industry is indulging in self-satisfaction where armament production is concerned. Far from it. The time, if any, to relax in composed self-satisfaction is after an emergency. Until the job is finished and finished with success, there is no time for anything but speeding production and deliveries of armament to troops.

### Quality of Equipment

As to quality of our equipment, I am not in the least hesitant to say that despite the questions raised by the technically uninformed, our armament standards will meet all comparisons.

To picture our production position of today, we must first look into the past. Compared with the similar period of 1916-1917 we are well advanced. We are where we are because we planned. Our arsenals, historically the cornerstone of the United States armament, carried on the arts of armament manufacture during the quiet days when the thought of a future emergency was of little general concern except to those in the government service who were engaged in planning and to the civilian manufacturers and engineers who gave freely of their time to assist.

They planned well. When the present emergency loomed, neither the Ordnance Department nor industry was a stranger to the armament production problem. Back in 1920, the United States had been divided into fourteen Ordnance procurement districts. The civilian chiefs and the executive officers of those districts at that time began planning with industry to be prepared if the day of national crisis should return.

The Ordnance District offices, backbone of the armament procurement from commercial industry, have through twenty odd years surveyed industry, re-surveyed industry and planned with industry so extensively that when the call came, industry was not a stranger to Ordnance nor was Ordnance a stranger to industry.

There have been delays, and there will be more, but viewing the entire program as a whole, the production result thus far has been in accordance with expectations. We are determined to do all in our power to keep it so.

### Preserved Old Tools

True, certain items are behind schedule. But others are ahead. True, machine tools have been scarce. But the Ordnance Department foresaw that and saved, preserved in grease, large numbers of efficient machine tools used in the last war and has distributed them where they would do the most good, thus relieving to some extent certain phases of that problem.

Today, our arsenals, the capacity of which is only 10 per cent of that required in a major emergency, are excelling all of the all-time World War production records. Experts of commercial industry by the thousand have studied and are studying how the 40,000 arsenal workers turn out arms and explosives. We have

adopted standard commercial practice whenever possible in our arsenals, and industry is gaining from us the specialized knowledge we have acquired in the years of peace.

Our national economy demands that in time of an unlimited emergency our commercial industry carry the load and produce approximately 90 per cent of our armament needs. This can be accomplished only by vast expansion and new building programs, especially for non-commercial equipment.

We now have more than two-score Ordnance plants in production or being built. They will give us enormous production capacity in arms, powder and explosives, in addition to commercial industry production. And when our work in this emergency is over, we should maintain these supplemental plants in standby condition with equipment steadily kept up to date, so that should our security be menaced at some future time we will have available for instant use the mighty productive power we are now rearing in a race against time.

A maxim of General George Washington was, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." And to be prepared for war in the Twentieth Century, there must be ready at all times productive capacity for the fighting tools of machine warfare.

### Influencing Congress

The following official announcement was issued by the War Department for release 29 June:

"Senator Harry S. Truman, of Missouri, who also is a Colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, found his Army training of value recently in replying to a young Army Lieutenant who had written him a letter critical of the Nation and its foreign policy. Such an expression of opinion is a violation of Army Regulations.

The Senator's letter:

"Dear Lieutenant:—  
"While I was a Lieutenant of Field Artillery in training at Ft. Sill in 1917 and later as a Captain in France, it would never have occurred to me to write a letter to my Senator and give him my opinions on the state of the Nation.

"First, I was too busy with the job in hand. Second, I didn't feel qualified and, third, there was something in Army Regulations which said that an officer in the Army should not express opinions on political subjects.

"Things may be different now, the younger officers may be smarter; they may have more time, and the regulations may not be enforced. In any case, while I am now a Colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve, I would not presume, were I on active duty, to write back to Washington and advise my colleagues on Foreign Policy. I would be too busy training my regiment."

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "HARRY S. TRUMAN."

"I highly appreciate the stand you have taken," General Marshall wrote Senator Truman. The letter had been referred to General Marshall as an example of how such matters were 'handled' by the Senator.

"Army Regulations are quite specific on expressions of opinion on political subjects. In AR 600-10, Paragraph 4 states: 'Political activities of persons in military service—Except as authorized by the War Department, efforts to procure or influence legislation affecting or to procure personal favor through legislation are forbidden. . . . No person in the military service will use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Such persons, while retaining the right to vote and to express privately their opinions on political subjects, will take no active part in political management or in political campaigns.'

"A War Department letter of 4 Oct. 1940 for the information of all Army officers, forbids speeches or articles containing 'discussions concerning pending leg-

islation, the foreign or domestic policies of the United States or other subjects of a political nature.'"

### Defense Roads

Indications are that Congress will be extremely liberal in providing for strategic highways, access roads to cantonments, etc. The President asked for \$125,000,000 on 2 June. The Senate on 16 June authorized expenditures of \$250,000,000 for these defense highways, and the House Committee on Roads raised the total to \$287,000,000, with more proposed. The legislation allows \$100,000,000 for projects to correct critical deficiencies in the War Department's strategic network of highways and bridges; \$150,000,000 for access roads to military and naval reservations, defense plants, industry sites and sources of raw materials; \$2,000,000 for experimental flight strips to insure greater traffic safety and facilitate landing and takeoff of aircraft; and \$10,000,000 for surveys for extension of the strategic network, including by-passes through and around cities.

### Wiretapping Bill

The House of Representatives has rejected H. R. 4228, which would have authorized wiretapping by agents of the Department of Justice in dealing with espionage, sabotage and other crimes. Congressmen who oppose wiretapping were also aroused by reports that private letters had been placed under the scrutiny of Federal agents.

### Good Conduct Medal for Army

A Good Conduct Medal, the first of its kind ever to be adopted by the Army, has been established by the War Department under authority granted in an executive order of the President, the War Department announced 30 June. The medal will be awarded to enlisted men of the Army of the United States for three years of service.

War Department officials feel that establishment of such a medal will play an important part in the maintenance of high morale and efficiency. The medal will provide tangible evidence for the soldier of the most exemplary type of conduct and service for his country. Both the Navy and the Marine Corps have had such an award for some time.

Regulations to provide a basis for award of the medal are now being studied by Army officials, and a civilian artist will be commissioned soon to develop a design. After submission of a design, approval must be given by the Commission of Fine Arts and the Secretary of War, before the medal can be ordered.

The Executive order, creating the medal was signed by the President 29 June 1941. The order provides for the medal to be awarded "under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, to those enlisted men of the Army of the United States who hereafter are honorably separated from active service and are recommended by their commanding officers for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity."



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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1941

"An efficient preparation for war can alone insure peace."—JOHN ADAMS.

### OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

TO all those who decry the Army we are creating, attention is invited to the article which Lt. Gen. McNair contributed to our last issue. Properly he made comparisons with what we had, and what we have and are planning to develop. Still embedded in many minds is the idea that Armies can be created overnight. For a quarter of a century the General Staff has been urging the Nation to provide a military force of such size as to assure protection for our territory and interests. Immediately after World War I, General Pershing asked for a modest Regular Army of 500,000 officers and men, whose equipment and training should be kept up to date. The growth of pacifism which followed that war caused Congress to deny the request, and annually appropriations for the Army and the Navy as well were cut, until the former was reduced to 116,500 men, and the Navy was ordered to sink vessels under construction, and not permitted to make replacements for those overage. What might be called token equipment was allowed the Army, and even money was denied for maneuvers of paper Corps and Armies. When the present war broke out, necessary sums were refused for the execution of what then were modest programs. A year ago, as General McNair states, we had a pitiful machine of only five small Regular Army divisions and eighteen assorted National Guard divisions, directed by an improvised staff for the corps and armies, and controlled so that it might not go off on undesired tangents. At that moment came the fall of France and the retreat from Dunquerque, and Congress knocked out the bottom of the Treasury barrel for military and naval expenditures, authorized federal service for the National Guard, and passed the Selective Service Act. The outstanding lesson of the war to date is the value of the professional, who knows his job. It is a lesson as old as history, but it is the more important now because of the nature of machine warfare. Obviously, a professional cannot be made in a year. His service must be continuous and studious; else we shall have, as Lt. Gen. Lear has stated, faults in command, which make for inefficiency in the ranks. In the press, statements are appearing that the Armies are being trained for war of position as in 1917. The writers fail to recall that in that war, General Pershing insisted upon the war of movement, frankly telling the Allies that it was nonsense to cling to trench warfare, that victory could be won only by driving the enemy from his defenses into the open where he could be met and defeated, and that for his part he intended to train his troops in this method of operation. Thus, what the Germans have done in western and southern Europe and are doing in Russia, General Pershing began before the armistice in 1918, and General Marshall and Lt. Gen. McNair and the four Army Commanders are preparing improved tactical commands to do now. It will take time to give the professional leadership to the Armies we are creating, but another year's training would witness substantial progress both by officers and men. If we are to attain the goal we must have in order to be secure, the President and Congress should keep in service the National Guard and Reserves and selectees with the Colors.

THERE is no question that the Navy is desperately in need of ships for all the purposes of warfare. There is likewise no question that the Maritime Commission must have vessels to take care of our foreign trade. Here is a conflict of national interest which is pressing for adjustment. The Navy wants vessels manned by its personnel, which always will be under its control. It is of minor consequence in its view that supply ships and tankers are on occasions idle, or steam empty from a naval station or rendezvous. The Maritime Commission on its part, concerned over the shortage of cargo space, threatened with increasing Japanese, Norwegian and even British competition, regards of serious and inexcusable waste, any ship inactive or empty for any time or any reason. It has been proposed that a pool of all tanker and cargo tonnage be created after Congress shall have enacted the bill placing American shipping under the Commission, to be operated in accordance with a licensing system. The measure is not intended to require the Navy to turn into such a pool the ships it uses for supply or oil carriage. But should the President so direct, then a request from the Navy Department would cause the Commission to assign the necessary vessels for the service desired. There seems some merit in this idea, especially in view of the necessity of maintaining our foreign trade, and bringing to our factories the strategic raw materials they must have in order to turn out the machines modern war employs. Army transports are so engaged. However, it is recognized that the Navy's needs are paramount, and the only, but important, question involved is how to use with the greatest economy the comparatively small number of ships available, and those which are to be acquired or are building for the national service.

## Service Humor

### A New Chain Letter

"Dear Old Friend:

This chain was started in Reno in the hope of bringing happiness to tired husbands. Unlike most chains, this one requires no money. Simply send a copy of this letter to five male friends, then bundle up your wife and send her to the fellow whose name appears at the top of the list. When your name works to the top, you will, in return, receive 15,176 gorgeous girls. Have faith. Do not break the chain. One man broke the chain, and he got his wife back."

—Great Lakes Bulletin.

### Bad Guess

"'Riches,'" said the teacher, "'take unto themselves wings and fly away.' Now, what kind of riches does this writer mean?"

He stared around the class, but only blank looks met his gaze.

"Surely someone can answer a question like that. John, what kind of riches did the writer mean?"

John hesitated for a moment and then answered, "Ostriches, sir."

—Fifth Corps News.

### Outdistanced

Two colored boys were having an argument. One doubted the existence of ghosts, but the other claimed to have seen one the night before. "Ho," said the doubter, "and what was dis here ghos' doin' when you las' seen him?"

"Jes' fallin' behin', mistah," was the answer, "fallin' behin' rapid!"

—Defender.

### Tacks or Tax

Little Boy—"Say mister, let me have six of those diapers."

Clerk—"Here you are, sonny. That'll be ninety cents for the diapers, and two cents for the tax."

Little Boy—"The devil with the tax, my mother uses safety pins."

—Exchange.

The best exercise for reducing is to move the head slowly from side to side when asked to have a second helping.

—Contributed.

From "R. W. C." comes the closing line to our 21 June limerick bemoaning the disadvantage of rank:

'Neath lush Onbu's tropic moon,  
The captain and his girl did spoon,  
Till the major came by  
with a gleam in his eye,  
And married cap's girl the next noon.

"R.W.C." who pushes a mean pen in completing limericks and composing new ones, has offered this doggerel for completion on 19 July:

The husky top sergeant was tough,  
His rookies he treated quite rough,  
When complaints came in fast  
He replied with a blast,

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

F. E. G.—In detailing warrant officers for foreign service the War Department considers prior foreign service both as enlisted man and as warrant officer. It also considers length of time in the United States since last tour of foreign service and as a general rule no one is sent on foreign service if he has less than three years' service in the states.

K. E. W.—After 1 July the single eligible list for promotion to first three grades ceases to exist in Office Chief of Coast Artillery and promotions are transferred to the field. After the emergency, the normal list will be reopened and in order to make temporary rating permanent, a qualifying examination must be passed. In case of transfer it is optional with field commanders whether you will keep your temporary rank or will be placed in your permanent rank.

J. H. B.—There is no law prohibiting temporary promotion of Army Reserve officers.

S. S. G. and J. M. N.—The House and Senate have passed separate but similar bills authorizing detail of officers of the Army of the U. S. as flying cadets without jeopardizing their rank. We understand the House will substitute the Senate bill which will in all probability be approved by the President.

## In the Journal

### 10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. Earl McFarland, OD, has been assigned as executive officer to the Assistant Secretary of War.

### 20 Years Ago

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies and Chief of Staff, delivered an address at the annual convention of the Military Order of the World War at Sea Girt, N. J., chiefly devoted to the illiteracy and poor physical condition of American young men who served in the World War.

### 30 Years Ago

Lt. John H. Towers, USN, and Lt. John W. McCluskey, USMC, have joined the Curtiss camp where the Navy's new aircraft are being tested.

### 50 Years Ago

Another relic of the Civil War has been wiped out by an order of the President, through the War Department, abolishing the three geographical military divisions, the Atlantic, the Missouri, and the Pacific.

### 75 Years Ago

The Navy Department has received dispatches from the commander of the East India Squadron stating that Ningpo and Shanghai have been visited in order to ascertain that the United States had re-established its Naval squadrons along the coast, in peace and good will toward the Chinese who had maintained neutrality during the Civil War.



War Department  
Organized Reserves

## OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department  
Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
Henry L. Stimson  
Undersecretary of War  
Robert P. Patterson  
Assistant Secretary of War  
John J. McCloy  
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)  
Robert A. Lovett  
Chief of Staff  
General George C. Marshall

## GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Broes, USA, retired  
20 June, having reached statutory retirement  
age.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, C. of S.  
Col. Ralph P. Cousins (AC), from Air Force  
Combat Command, Bolling Fld., D. C., to  
Army Air Forces, Wash., D. C.  
Lt. Col. William G. Livesay, from Ft. Sam  
Houston, Tex., to C. of S., Puerto Rican  
Dept., sail New York, 26 July.  
Lt. Col. Floyd L. Parks, from Ft. Benning,  
Ga., to GHQ, Army War College, Wash., D. C.  
Lt. Col. James A. Lester, 4 July, designated  
as asst. commandant, FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Lt. Col. Marvin C. Heyser, (FA), from Jack-  
sonville, Fla., 1 July, to FA Replace. Trng.  
Center, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, AG  
Lt. Col. Charles W. Christenberry, from  
Philippine Dept., to hq., V Army Corps, Camp  
Beauregard, La.  
Lt. Col. William W. Dick, Wash., D. C.,  
from off. of AGD, to hq., Army Air Forces.  
1st Lt. Laurence A. Sensenbaker, from River-  
side, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail San  
Francisco, 14 July.

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG  
Col. Allen M. Burdett, from Atlanta, Ga.,  
to GHQ, Army War College, Wash., D. C.  
Maj. William J. Galvin, Jr., from Wash., D. C.,  
20 July, to West Coast AC Trng. Center,  
Moffett Fld., Calif.  
Capt. William T. Thurman, from Atlanta,  
Ga., 10 Aug., to off. of JAG, Wash., D. C.

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. EDMUND B. GREGORY, QMC  
Lt. Col. William F. Campbell, from Ft.  
Leavenworth, Kan., 1 July, to off. QMG,  
Wash., D. C.  
Lt. Col. Harold B. Bliss, 27 July, from Car-  
lisle Bks., Pa., to 3rd CASC, Camp Lee, Va.  
Lt. Col. A. Y. Culton, 27 July, from Ft.  
Clark, Tex., to hqs., 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston,  
Tex.

Lt. Col. Emory J. Close, from Ft. Belvoir,  
Va., 1 July, to Eng. Dist., Charleston, S. C.  
Lt. Col. Harvey Edward, from Ft. Ord,  
Calif., 28 July, to hqs., III Army Corps, Presi-  
dential of Monterey, Calif.

Following Lt. Col., prior orders revoked,  
from New York Gen. Depot, N. Y., 21 July,  
to Jersey City QM Depot, that station: Arthur  
B. Procter, Arthur G. Stevens.

Maj. Foster K. Burket (Inf.), from San-  
dusky, O., to asst. to const. qm., General  
Depot, Columbus, O.

Maj. Werner C. Streckler, from St. Louis,  
Mo., to const. qm., Proving Grounds, Hope,  
Ark.

Maj. Andrew L. Fabens, from Sandusky,  
O., to asst. to const. qm., Ord. Plant, Ravenna,  
O.

Maj. William F. Durbin, prior orders  
amended: 1 July.

Maj. Edward L. Barlow, from Wash., D. C.,  
20 June, to off. Administrator of Export Con-  
trol, New York, N. Y.

Maj. Lewis E. Snell, Governors Island, N. Y.,  
retired due to disability incident to ser-  
vice, 30 June.

Maj. Charles H. Terry, from Talladega,  
Ala., to asst. to const. QM, Seneca Ord. Depot,  
Watertown, N. Y.

Following off., station ind., to 9th CASC,  
same station: Maj. Charles C. Hull, Camp  
San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Capt. Orville W. Rice,  
Vancouver Bks., Wash.; Capt. Horace G.  
Smith, Camp Haan, Calif.

Maj. Howard R. Fuller, from Brooklyn, N. Y.,  
to 3rd CASC, Camp Lee, Va.

Maj. George Parker, prior orders amended:  
from Wash., D. C., to hq., 8th CA, Ft. Sam  
Houston, Tex.

Following off. from sta. ind., to Philippine  
Dept., sail San Francisco, 24 July: Capt.  
George M. Roper, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.;  
1st Lt. Albert LaV. Fullerton, Pine Camp, N. Y.

Capt. Frank A. Ray, from Ft. Benj. Harri-  
son, Ind., to const. qm., Plum Brook Ord.  
Plant, Sandusky, O.

Capt. Rollin K. Snethen, from asst. to const.  
qm., to const. qm., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Eugene Rosemont, from Ft. Lewis,  
Wash., to Philippine Dept., sail San Fran-  
cisco, 24 July.

Capt. Frank A. Tebo, from Baltimore, Md.,  
to 3rd CASC, Camp Lee, Va.

Following officers, from asst. to const. qm.,  
2nd Zone, to asst. to const. qm., sta. ind.:  
Capt. Daniel G. O'Boon, Ft. Hamilton,  
N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Roger J. Vanderbrook, Ft.  
Slocum, N. Y.

Capt. Thomas D. Patterson, from Ft. Sam  
Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail San  
Francisco, 24 July.

Capt. Joseph J. Luthman, from Columbus,  
Ohio, to asst. to const. QM, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Victor S. Phaneuf, prior orders re-  
voked.

Capt. Dale C. Schofner, from Jeffersonville,  
Ind., 5 July, to QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Charles U. Peake, from Ft. Knox,  
Ky., to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco,  
Calif., 31 July.

Capt. George R. Walton, from Presidio of  
San Francisco, Calif., 28 July, to 7th QM Bn.,  
7th Div., Ft. Ord, Wash.

Capt. Ernest A. Shafer, from San Diego,  
Calif., to 9th CASC, Camp Callan, Calif.

Capt. Edward G. Henschel, from New York,  
N. Y., to asst. to const. QM, Pictantiny Ar-  
senal, N. J.

Following officers from station ind., to 9th  
CASC with station as ind.: Capt. Max J.  
Durham, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Ft. Stev-  
ens, Ore.; Capt. Harry A. Lyons, from Ft.  
Lewis, Wash., to Presidio of San Francisco,  
Calif.; Capt. Newmann B. Smith, from Camp  
San Luis Obispo, Calif., to Salinas Airport,  
Calif.; 1st Lt. Geo. L. Barkhurst, from Camp  
Roberts, Calif., to Ft. George Wright, Wash.;  
1st Lt. William T. Cathart, from Hermiston,  
Ore., to Ft. Worden, Wash.; 1st Lt. Ivan M.  
Cunningham, Ogden, Utah, to Camp Mc-  
Quaide, Calif.; 1st Lt. George F. Hould, Camp  
Roberts, Calif., to McChord Fld., Wash.; 1st  
Lt. Henry C. Snider, from Ft. Rosecrans,  
Calif., to Fresno Air Fld., Fresno, Calif.;  
1st Lt. Winslow R. Willis, from San Diego,  
Calif., to Sunset Air Base, Spokane, Wash.;  
2nd Lt. William J. Stephan, from Camp Haan,  
Calif., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 2nd Lt. James  
W. Thomas, from Ft. Ord, Calif., to Ft. Doug-  
las, Utah.

1st Lt. Arthur R. Mays, Jr., from Atlanta,  
Ga., to asst. to const. QM, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Tracy C. Coleman, from Wash., D. C.,  
to asst. to const. QM, Alexandria, Va.

Following off. from New York, N. Y., to  
asst. to const. QM, Ft. Dix, N. J.: 1st Lt.  
Theodore L. Soontup, 2nd Lt. Francis C.  
Card.

1st Lt. James Wilson, Schenectady, N. Y.,  
27 June, to inactive status.

1st Lt. John H. McGavock, from Charle-  
stown, Ind., to const. QM, Danville Hospital,  
Danville, Ky.

1st Lt. Grover C. McLure, from Ft. Sill,  
Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charle-  
stown, S. C., 25 July.

1st Lt. Austin J. Hall, Jr., prior orders  
amended: to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Richard B. Talley, Wash., D. C.,  
from off. QMG, 26 June, to off. C. of AC.

2nd Lt. Robert C. Woods, Wash., D. C.,  
from off. QMG, 7 July, to off. Under Sec. of  
War.

2nd Lt. Albert K. Paull, from Philadelphia,  
Pa., 1 July, to QM Replacement Tng. Center,  
Camp Lee, Va.

2nd Lt. Richard G. Brumby, Atlanta, Ga.,  
from Procure. Plan. Dist., to hqs., 4th CA,  
that station.

2nd Lt. David Halmot, Ft. Ord, Calif., from  
asst. const. QM, to 9th CASC, that station.

2nd Lt. Bina R. Cable, from Ft. Knox,  
Ky., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York,  
26 July.

2nd Lt. Dave F. Pontell, from Baltimore,  
Md., to asst. to const. QM, Proving Grounds,  
Hope, Ark.

2nd Lt. Joseph Goodman, from Baltimore,  
Md., to 4th CASC, Camp Polk, La.

Cadet Harry K. Bagshaw, USMA, '41, apptd.  
2nd Lt., QMC, 30 June.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG

## Medical Corps

Lt. Col. Frederick A. Blesse, Wash., D. C.,  
from off. C. of Morale Br., to GHQ, Army War  
College.

Lt. Col. Clarence C. Harvey, from Wash., D. C.,  
1 Aug., to Gen. Disp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Thomas C. Gentry, prior orders re-  
voked.

Maj. James L. Murchison, from Wash., D. C.,  
1 Aug., to Lawson Gen. Hosp., Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Charles O. Bruce, Jr., New York, N. Y.,  
to East Div. CE, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Donald C. Nelson, from Denver, Colo.,  
15 July, to O'Reilly Gen. Hosp., Springfield, Mo.

1st Lt. Aubrey L. Sparks, Ft. Bragg, N. C.,  
to instr., CWS School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. Harvey G. Tournant, Ft. Du Pont,  
Del., 5 July, to 215th Gen. Hosp., Ft. Custer,  
Mich.

1st Lt. Ceirinnog H. Jones, Camp Pendle-  
ton, Va., 20 July, to 3rd CASC, Ft. Story, Va.

1st Lt. Norman Spitzer, Ft. Bragg, N. C.,  
to 3rd CASC, Camp Lee, Va.

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST  
GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy,  
Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel  
has been ordered suspended to avoid possi-  
ble revelation of information against the  
public interest.

1 July, to 3d Air Base det., Pope Fld., N. C.  
1st Lt. Gustave J. Damndin, from Wash.,  
D. C., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York,  
26 July.

Following 1st Lts., Ft. Davis, N. C., from  
station ind., to 3rd Barrage Balloon Sqdn.,  
that station: Saul M. Fleegler, 97th CA;  
Americo J. Muzl, 98th CA.

1st Lt. William W. Huntress, from Wash.,  
D. C., 15 July, to 54th Med. Bn., Camp Ed-  
wards, Mass.

1st Lt. Bruce H. Bennett, prior orders re-  
voked.

1st Lt. Percy H. Sutley, prior orders re-  
voked.

1st Lt. Charles Simon, prior orders re-  
voked.

1st Lt. Lee E. Miller, from Ft. Brady, Mich.,  
to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco, 31  
July.

1st Lt. Harold F. Bishop, from Atlanta, Ga.,  
25 July, to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Frank L. Richardson, prior orders  
amended: to sail for Philippine Dept., from  
San Francisco, 24 July.

1st Lt. Webster W. Bennett, Jr., prior orders  
revoked.

Following contract surgeons to station ind.:  
Cecil Jorgensen, 14 June, Ord. Depot, Ogden,  
Utah; Noall Z. Tanner, 14 June, Ord. Depot,  
Ogden, Utah; Zack B. Bobo, 17 June, to Hen-  
sley Fld., Tex.

## Dental Corps

Capt. Edwin J. Laragay, from Ft. Du Pont,  
Del., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco,  
24 July.

Capt. Paul W. Holter, from Ft. Geo. G.  
Mende, Md., 25 July, to 5th CASC, Ft. Benj.  
Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. Edmund T. Lane, Camp Lee, Va.,  
25 July, to Bolling Fld., D. C.

1st Lt. Leon A. Bischoff, Ft. Davis, N. C.,  
from 98th CA, to 3rd Barrage Balloon Sqdn.,  
that station.

1st Lt. Clarence DeJ. Wofford, from Camp  
Bowle, Tex., 25 July, to Laddier Gen Hosp.,  
New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. John Keller, Jr., from Camp Haan,  
Calif., to Ladd Fld., Alaska, sail Seattle,  
Wash.

## Veterinary Corps

Capt. Richard E. Gelsler, from Ft. Douglas,  
Utah, 1 Aug., to Northwestern Remount Area,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

1st Lt. Ervin A. Eichhorn, from Wash., D. C.,  
25 July, to hq., 1st Corps Area, Boston,  
Mass.

1st Lt. Ernest St. J. Watkins, from Salt  
Lake City, Utah, to 9th CASC, Ft. Douglas,  
Utah.

## Sanitary Corps

Capt. Bernard F. Hatch, from Ft. Sam  
Houston, Tex., 15 July, to asst. to const. QM,  
Zone 5, Columbus, Ohio.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.  
Col. Milo P. Fox, from Birmingham, Ala.,  
22 July, to asst. to div. eng., Lower Miss.  
Valley Dist., Vicksburg, Miss.

Lt. Col. John E. Langley, Ft. Sam Hous-  
ton, Tex., ret. from service, 31 Oct., age 64.

Lt. Col. Mason J. Young, from Camp Jos-  
eph T. Robinson, Ark., 15 July, to hq., VII  
Army Corps, Birmingham, Ala.

Lt. Col. Robert H. Elliott, from Atlanta,  
Ga., to asst. to dist. eng., Savannah Eng.  
Dist., Macon, Ga.

Maj. George C. Reinhardt, prior orders  
amended: to 44th Eng. Dist., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. Reynolds J. Bart, Jr., MacDill Fld.,  
Fla., to 810th Eng. Bn., that sta.

Maj. Charles F. Ottoman, Ft. Belvoir, Va.,  
from Eng. Sch., to 5th Eng. Reg.

Maj. Harry G. Douglas, from Camp Shelby,  
Miss., 15 July, to 43d Eng. Reg., Camp Joseph  
T. Robinson, Ark.

Capt. Clarence Bidgood, from Ft. Belvoir,  
Va., 1 July, to Westover Fld., Mass.

Following off. from station ind., to 810th  
Eng. Bn., MacDill Fld., Fla.: Capt. Ferdinand  
J. Tate, Savannah, Ga.; 1st Lt. John A. Morris-  
son, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. William McK. Miles, from Ft. Hayes,  
Ohio, to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York,  
26 July.

Capt. Raymond G. Rollin, from Mobile, Ala.,  
3 July, to Omaha Eng. Dist., Ft. Logan, Colo.

Capt. James M. Morgan, from Ft. Benj.  
Harrison, Ind., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail  
New York, 26 July.

Capt. Otto J. Rohde, from Ketchikan,  
Alaska, to State University of Iowa, Iowa  
City.

1st Lt. Royce E. Tucker, from Ft. Mon-  
mouth, N. J., to hqs., Third Army, San An-  
tonio, Tex.

Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Riley, Kan., to

Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 10 July:

Walter W. Flynn, Raymond C. Judd.  
1st Lt. Carroll H. Dunn, Ft. Leonard Wood,  
Mo., 15 Aug., to 711th Eng. Bn., Camp Chal-  
borne, La.

1st Lt. Clement W. Williamson, Wash., D. C.,  
from Army Indust. College, to off. Under  
Sec. of War.

Following off. from Eng. Sch., Ft. Belvoir,  
Va., to station ind.: 1st Lt. James G. Patrick,  
88th Eng. Bn., Camp Benuregard, La.; 2nd  
Lt. Arthur C. Cook, 30th Eng. Reg., Platts-  
burg Barracks, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Dwight E.  
Casto, 30th Eng. Reg., Plattsburg Barracks,  
N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Donald P. Jenks, 28th Eng.  
Reg., Ft. Jackson, S. C.; 2nd Lt. Wade M.  
Green, 30th Eng. Reg., Plattsburg Barracks,  
N. Y.

Following off. Ft. Belvoir, Va., from Eng.  
Sch. to org. ind., that station: 1st Lt. Sydney  
A. Martin, 95th Eng. Bn.; 1st Lt. Newton B.  
Wood, 44th Eng. Reg.; 2nd Lt. Leonard A.  
Perdue, 85th Eng. Reg.; 2nd Lt. John J.  
Tott, 44th Eng. Reg.

2nd Lt. Ellis H. Martin, from Ft. George G.  
Meade, Md., 2 July, to inactive status.

2nd Lt. Warren S. Davis, Wash., D. C., from  
Army Indust. College, to off. C. of CE.

2nd Lt. John S. Korten, from Ft. Sheridan,  
Ill., to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco,  
31 July.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O.  
Lt. Col. Robert W. Daniels, from Provi-  
dence, R. I., to GHQ, Army War College,  
Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Delosway C. Cabell, to commanding  
off., Southwestern Proving Gnd., Hope, Ark.,  
in add. to other duties.

Maj. Russell A. Rose, from Metuchen, N. J.,  
to Camp Blanding, Fla.

Maj. John L. Riddell, from Wash., D. C., to  
Ord. Plant, St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Wilmer R. Wright, prior orders  
amended: 15 July.

Capt. Charles H. Prudeh, Jr., from Radford,  
Va., to New River Ord. Plant, Pulaski, Va.

Capt. Warren G. Coryell, from Wash., D. C.,  
to Ord. Replace. Tng. Center, Aberdeen,  
Proving Gnd., Md.

1st Lt. George A. Hottle, from Aberdeen  
Proving Gnd., Md., to Nansemond Ord. Depot,  
Portsmouth, Va.

1st Lt. Linton Hainer, from Wash., D. C.,  
to Ord. Replace. Tng. Center, Aberdeen Pro-  
ving Gnd., Md.

1st Lt. Raymond E. Johnson, from Panama  
Canal Dept., to Ord. Depot, Curtis Bay, Md.

1st Lt. William W. Holmes, Wash., D. C.,  
from off. C. of O., to off. Under Sec. of War.

1st Lt. John C. Boesch, Jr., prior orders  
amended: 22 Aug.

1st Lt. Charles W. Baird, from Aberdeen  
Proving Gnd., Md., to Curtis Bay Ord. Depot,  
Baltimore, Md.

2nd Lt. Stanley E. Hess, from Anderson,  
Ind., to Muncie, Ind.

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO  
Lt. Col. Garland C. Black, Ft. Monmouth,  
N. J., 5 July, to GHQ, Army War College,  
Wash., D. C.

Capt. Earle F. Cook, to 2nd Sig. Ser. Co.,  
Wash., D. C., in add. to other duties.

Capt. Harry A. Mills, from Ft. Ord, Calif.,  
to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, 24  
July.

1st Lt. Leslie V. Kilham, from Ft. Geo. G.  
Meade, Md., 5 July, to SC Procure. Dist.,  
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

1st Lt. Wilbur A. Schaick, from Wash., D. C.,  
30 June, to off. Administrator of Export  
Control, New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. Robert H. Arnold, from Ft. Mon-  
mouth, N. J., to Philippine Dept., sail San  
Francisco, Calif., 24 July.

2nd Lt. Richard H. Murray, asst. to port.  
(Continued on Next Page)

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

signal off., QM Depot, Seattle, Wash., in add. to other duties.  
2nd Lt. Jack Rogers, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., from SC Sch., 15 July, to Aircraft Warn. Co., Philippines, that station.

**CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE**  
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM N. PORTER, C. of CWS  
Col. Leigh F. J. Zerbe, from Wilmington, Del., to hqs., Third Army, San Antonio, Tex.  
Capt. Adna J. Hofmann, prior orders revoked.  
2nd Lt. Joseph S. Lann, from Wash., D. C., to off. Administrator of Export Control, New York, N. Y.

**CHAPLAIN CORPS**  
CH. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of CH.  
Ch. (Lt. Col.) Benjamin A. Tintner, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 15 July, to 4th CASC, Ft. Jackson, S. C.  
Ch. (Maj.) William A. McKee, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 2 July, to US Army Trans. "Oriente," Port of Embark., New York, N. Y.

Ch. (Capt.) Tunnis S. Cordill, Jr., from McChord Fld., Wash., to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco, 5 July.  
Ch. (Capt.) John A. DeVeaux, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., to 368th Inf., that station.  
Ch. (Capt.) Tunnis S. Cordill, Jr., prior orders revoked.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) John B. Duncan, from Ft. Screven, Ga., to 3rd CASC, Arlington Cantonment, Va.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) Walter C. Lundberg, prior orders amended: to 45th Lt. Bomb. Grp., Manchester, N. H.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) George W. Dinwiddie, Windsor Locks, Conn., to 30th Air Base Gp., that station.

Following chaplains (1st Lts.) from station ind., 1 July, to station specified: Lionel E. Beaudet from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to 33rd Air Base Gp., Manchester, N. H.; Kenneth M. Gearhart, from Barksdale Fld., La., to AC Tech. Sch., Biloxi, Mo.; Percy P. Herring, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to AC Basic Fly. Sch., Macon, Ga.; Chester R. McClelland, from Barksdale Fld., La., to AC Gunnery Sch., Panama City, Fla.; James B. McLeroy, from March Fld., Calif., to 49th Air Base Gp., Fresno, Calif.; Palmer P. Pierce, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Albany, Ga.; Thomas V. Sigler, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to AC Gunnery Sch., Las Vegas, Nev.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) John B. Walthour, from Camp Shelby, Miss., 4 July, to inactive status.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) Joseph P. Kulka, from Denver, Colo., 6 July, to inactive status.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) Cornelius Oldenberg, from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., 1 July, to Command and Gen. Staff Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.  
Ch. (1st Lt.) Raymond Collier, from Lowry Fld., Colo., 24 July, to duty as trans. chaplain, US Army trans. "President Pierce," Port of Embark., San Francisco, Calif.

### CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of CAV.  
Lt. Col. William B. Higgins, Camp Beauregard, La., to GSC, hqs., V Army Corps, that station.  
Lt. Col. Walter W. Boon, from Ft. Mason, Calif., 28 July, to 4th Armd. Div., Pine Camp, N. Y.  
Lt. Col. Harry Knight, Ft. Riley, Kan., from 2nd Cav. Div., to staff, Cav. Sch., that station.  
Lt. Col. Guy D. Thompson, from Camp Bowie, Tex., to Cav. Replace. Trng. Center, Ft. Riley, Kans.  
Lt. Col. Lathan H. Collins, retired 30 June for disability incident to service.  
Maj. Samuel P. Walker, Jr., from Ft. Knox, Ky., to GSC, Army War College, Wash., D. C.  
Maj. Cary B. Hutchinson, prior orders revoked.  
Maj. Clayton J. Mansfield, from Panama Canal Dept., to 4th Armd. Div., Pine Camp, N. Y.  
Capt. Louis W. Fletcher, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Panama Canal Dept., sail New York, N. Y., 8 July.  
Capt. Daniel M. Shaver, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to inactive status.  
Following off. from Camp Shelby, Miss., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, 24 July: Capt. Paul H. Wrinkle, 1st Lt. John M. Fowler, 2nd Lt. Robert L. Carusso.

Following 1st Lts., from Ft. Bliss, to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: Fred B. Evans, Jr., Hugh H. Fink, Jack A. Ford.  
2nd Lt. Charles A. Mead, from Ft. Knox, Ky., 8 July, to inactive status.  
2nd Lt. Archie M. Hendricks, Jr., from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, 24 July.

### FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA  
Col. Herbert R. Odell, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., 15 July, to Arkansas State College, State College, Ark.  
Col. John J. Waterman, to Tuskegee Inst., Ala., in add. to other duties.

Lt. Col. Richardson L. Greene, Ft. Bragg, N. C., from 12th FA Brig., that station.

Lt. Col. Francis J. Achatz, from State College, Ark., to staff, FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Maj. Clifford A. Kaiser, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., from hqs., Fourth Army, to GSC, hq. Western Defense Command, that station.  
Maj. Maurice W. Daniel, Ft. Bragg, N. C., from 17th FA, to 4th CASC, that station.  
Maj. Harold P. Nathan, Camp Blanding, Fla., to GSC, 31st Div., that station.  
Maj. Anson D. Marston, Camp Beauregard, La., to GSC, hq. V Army Corps, that station.  
Following Maj., from station ind., Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 13th FA Brig., that station: Francis T. Dodd, Thomas A. Roberts, Jr.

Following off. from station ind., to Philippine Department, sail San Francisco, 24 July: Capt. Clifford C. Hines, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Capt. Byron T. Search, Camp Wallace, Tex.; Capt. Chris D. Moeller, Camp Roberts, Ark.; 1st Lt. Frederick L. Berry, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lt. John P. Taylor, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 2nd Lt. William D. Durham, Camp Roberts, Calif.; 2nd Lt. Eugene J. Holmes, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 2nd Lt. Edward L. Krummel, Camp Roberts, Calif.

1st Lt. William E. Moore, Jr., prior orders revoked.  
1st Lt. Melville W. Alexander, Ft. Bragg, N. C., from FA Replace. Trng. Center, 1 Aug., to 4th FA Bn., that station.  
1st Lt. Sidney Scarborough, from Camp Stewart, Ga., 25 July, to faculty, FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York, 20 July: Harvey L. Simms, Robert F. White.  
Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: Daniel W. Cranford, Walter E. Deris, LeRoy C. Henderson, Travis E. Perrenot, Alexander B. Welcher.

Following off. from Camp Roberts, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: 1st Lt. William B. Brunton, 1st Lt. George E. Crane, 1st Lt. Wayne A. Fisher, 1st Lt. Keith E. George, 1st Lt. Emory L. Rice, 2nd Lt. George O. Armantrout, 2nd Lt. Robert J. Broadwater, 2nd Lt. Merle L. Christensen, 2nd Lt. Thomas R. Harrison, 2nd Lt. Reid P. Shurtliff, 2nd Lt. Willard A. Smith, 2nd Lt. Gerald C. Stillman, 2nd Lt. Edward Von Geldern.

1st Lt. Olin G. King, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July.

2nd Lt. Howard M. Stuckert, Jr., from Islandtown Gap, Pa., 4 July, to inactive status.

### COAST ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH A. GREEN, C. of CA  
Col. Rufus F. Maddux, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to command, Ft. Lawson, Wash.  
Lt. Col. Charles S. Harris, San Antonio, Tex., to GHQ, Army War College, Wash., D. C.

Following off. from station ind., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: Capt. David S. Satterwhite, Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. Harry C. Minsker, Camp Wallace, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Raymond W. Bliss, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Walter G. Eard, Jr., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Stanley Friedline, Camp Hale, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Sedgie V. Hinson, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 2nd Lt. John I. Moore, III, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Austin E. Friebance from Ft. Eustis, Va., 6 Oct., to CA Board, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
Capt. Victor A. Rapport, from New York, N. Y., to off. Under Sec. of War, Wash., D. C.  
Capt. Myron B. Tauer, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York, 26 July.

Following off. from station ind., 15 July, to inst. CA Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.: Capt. Clyde R. Nichols, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lt. John T. Evans, Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
Capt. Charles H. Scott, from Los Angeles, Calif., 10 Aug., to inst. CA Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. John J. Burke, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to 40th CA Brig., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Following 2nd Lts., from station ind., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: Jack P. Crawford, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Theodore R. Esatow, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Thomas A. Hackett, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Ernest S. Halle, II, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Melvin H. Herr, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Jefferson W. Speck, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; Carl G. Weeks, Ft. Hancock, Va.

### INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. COURTNEY HODGES, C. of Inf.  
Col. Reginald H. Kelley, prior orders revoked; from Camp Blanding, Fla., 15 July, to Organized Res., 4th CA, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Col. Joseph B. Pate, from San Jose, Costa Rica, to Miss. State College, Starkville, Miss.  
Col. Louis A. Kunzig, to command, Camp Blanding, Fla.

Lt. Col. John H. Tucker, Jr., Camp Beauregard, La., to GSC, hq. V Army Corps, that station.  
Lt. Col. Eduardo Andino, from Puerto Rico, to military attache to Panama, that station.

Lt. Col. Arthur C. Purvis, 27 June, to duty AGD.

(Continued on Next Page)



## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. Col. Maurice L. Miller, San Antonio, Tex., to hqs. Southern Defense Command, that station.  
Lt. Col. Jacob J. Gerhardt, from Hawaiian Dept., 9 Aug., to IGD, hqs. 2nd CA, Governors Island, N. Y.

Lt. Col. George S. Pierce, prior orders amended: to inspect Gen's. Dept., 1 July.  
Maj. Edward H. McDaniel, from Ft. Ord, Calif., to GSC, off. C. of S., Wash., D. C.  
Maj. Edward W. Kelley, from Seattle, Wash., to recruiting duty, Portland, Ore.

Maj. John H. Evans, prior orders amended: from Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 1 June, to Inf. Sch. Command, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Ross C. Brackney, prior orders revoked: from Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Inf. Repl. Trng. Center, Camp Croft, S. C.  
Capt. John A. Welsh, from Ft. Devens, Mass., 1 Aug., to Tuskegee, Inst., Ala.

Capt. Thomas H. Boardman, from Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., 3 July, to inactive status, NGUS.

Capt. Ward A. Jones, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to 711th Eng. Bn., Railway Operating, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Following off, from station ind., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York, 26 July: Capt. Charles P. Itchman, 1st Lt. William F. Hopper, Jr.

Capt. Garry J. Anloff, Jr., from Ft. Ord, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, 24 July.

1st Lt. Edward Stephenson, from Panama Canal Dept., to 1st Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
1st Lt. Allison Abraham Cohen, name changed to Allison Alan Conrad.

1st Lt. Joseph F. Sweeney, prior orders revoked.

Following officers from station ind., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail New York, 26 July: 1st Lt. Horace R. Booth, Camp Croft, S. C.; 1st Lt. Frank H. Merrick, Camp Wolters, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Robert L. Bliss, Camp Croft, S. C.

1st Lt. Truman Mays, from Ft. Knox, Ky., 5 July, to inactive duty.

Following officers, prior orders amended to Ft. Dix, N. J.: 1st Lt. William R. Bauer, 2nd Lt. Andrew R. Duvall, Jr.

2nd Lt. Eric C. Anderson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 502nd Para. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.

2nd Lt. Wayne K. Harvey, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 1 July, to 502nd Para. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.

2nd Lt. Richard C. Alverson, from Ft. Ord, Calif., to 502nd Para. Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga.

2nd Lt. Daniel Mason, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Thomas E. Diehl, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco, Calif., 31 July.

2nd Lt. William G. Thomsen, from Hawaiian Dept., to 9th CA, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

## AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE H. BRETT, C. of AC Lt. Col. John M. Davies, from Panama Canal Dept., to Bolling Fld., Wash.

Maj. Mervin E. Gross, from Wash., D. C., 25 July, to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Maj. Richard A. Grussendorf, Philadelphia Dept., to asst. military attache, Chungking, China.

Maj. Yantis H. Taylor, from Selma, Ala., to AC Adv. Fly. Fld., Monticello, Ga.

Capt. Jack R. Younger, Wash., D. C., from Army Indust. College, to off., Under Sec. of War.

Capt. Horace Greeley, from Chungking, China, to Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. Eugene C. Woltz, from Ft. Riley, Kan., 1 July, to 30th Recon. Sq., Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. Lloyd W. Earle, from Bolling Fld., Wash., 2 July, to Western AC Ferrying Command, Boeing Aircraft Co., Seattle, Wash.

1st Lt. Adolph E. Tokaz, from Langley Fld., Va., to hq. 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md.

2nd Lt. Spears R. Lanford, prior orders amended: from West Palm Beach, Fla., 28 June, to Langley Fld., Va.

2nd Lt. Frederick A. Bevis, Stockton, Calif., 28 July, to McChord Fld., Wash.

2nd Lt. William M. Smart, from Camp Beauregard, La., 28 June, to inactive status.

Following 2nd Lts., from Barksdale Fld., La., 15 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Albany, Ga.: John B. Armstrong, Gust Askounis, Russell W. Betts, Jr., William H. Eakins, Calvin W. Fite, Jr., Gerald Gamill, Edward F. Tyminski.

Following 2nd Lts., from Barksdale Fld., Ala., 15 July, to Mather Fld., Calif.: Robert W. Snyder, Jr., Paul E. Spence, Keith N. Merrill, Horace E. Hatch, Bennett E. Everett, Jr., Harold D. Feil, Henry L. Milledge, Joseph M. Savage, Jr., Douglas J. Whittingham.

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS  
Col. William H. Dodds, Jr., prior orders amended: to off. of Administrator of Export Control, San Francisco, Calif., 7 July.

## PROMOTIONS

Following off, 25 June, to rank ind.: Carlton S. Allen, Med., Lt. Col.; Archie C. Allgire, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Charles S. Basinger,

Sig., 1st Lt.; Roy K. Berkenfeld, Inf., Maj.; George H. Booth, Sig., 1st Lt.; Ivan M. Boyer, Inf., 1st Lt.; Edward M. Boykin, Sig., 1st Lt.; Justin C. Brainerd, Inf., 1st Lt.; James D. C. Breckenridge, Cav., 1st Lt.; Frank M. Brown, Chap., Maj.; M. Dudley Buck, FA, 1st Lt.; Regis J. Callahan, Dent., Capt.; George N. Calvert, FA, 1st Lt.; William A. Cauty III, Cav., 1st Lt.; John W. Chapman, FA, 1st Lt.; Kenneth B. Connor, Inf., 1st Lt.; John R. Cooper, Ord., 1st Lt.; George W. Cottrell, FA, 1st Lt.; Donald W. Cunningham, FA, 1st Lt.; Lindsay J. Deftrees, CA, Capt.; Enrique Delgado, Inf., 1st Lt.; John S. Diefendorf, CA, 1st Lt.; William G. Duke, Inf., 1st Lt.; Roger E. Dumas, Sig., 1st Lt.; Donald H. Ebbeler, FA, 1st Lt.; Douglas W. Edwards, Inf., 1st Lt.; William R. English, Inf., 1st Lt.; Frederick M. Fair, Inf., 1st Lt.; Granville B. Fawley, Cav., 1st Lt.; Wendell W. Fertig, Engr., Maj.; Eugene Forquer, Inf., 1st Lt.; Kenneth M. Gunkel, Ord., 1st Lt.; Albert T. Cooper, Jr., FA, 1st Lt.; Robert S. Hall, Jr., Engr., 1st Lt.; William F. Hancock, Inf., 1st Lt.; Elmer B. Hicks, FA, Capt.; Elvis B. Hinson, Inf., 1st Lt.; John S. Hoppock, Ord., 1st Lt.; David B. Howard, Cav., 1st Lt.; Herbert R. Imbdt, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Robert J. Irish, Fin., Maj.; Willis O. Jackson, Inf., 1st Lt.; Floyd E. Johnson, Inf., 1st Lt.; William G. Jones, FA, 1st Lt.; Charles F. Lane, FA, 1st Lt.; John H. Light, Engr., 1st Lt.; Emil A. Lucke, Inf., Capt.; Sidney T. Lynch, CA, 1st Lt.; Dan L. McKinnon, FA, 1st Lt.; Ernest E. Mair, CA, Capt.; Lyman F. Mears, FA, Maj.; Charles D. Morat, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Robert A. Murray, Med., Maj.; De Laurence O. Nelson, Cav., 1st Lt.; James H. Park, Med., Capt.; Max S. Petersen, CA, 1st Lt.; Franklin McR. Phillips, CA, Capt.; Ralph J. Powers, Inf., 1st Lt.; David S. Pruitt, Engr., 1st Lt.; Ned L. Reglein, Sig., 1st Lt.; Benjamin H. Rodgers, Inf., 1st Lt.; Stephen J. Rooney, CA, 1st Lt.; Seymour J. Rosenberg, Med., Maj.; Raymond C. Sanders, Cav., 1st Lt.; Lester Schelberg, Ord., 1st Lt.; Robert L. Seftin, FA, 1st Lt.; William B. Shelley, Cav., 1st Lt.; Roy G. Simkins, QM, Maj.; Shull A. Sinclair, Cav., 1st Lt.; Clarence L. Slaysman, Inf., 1st Lt.; Severn Starzynski, Engr., 1st Lt.; John C. Vaughan, Jr., Air, Capt.; Rufus M. Wallace, Inf., 1st Lt.; Joseph E. Walther, Med., Capt.; George D. Way, Inf., 1st Lt.; Victor W. White, CA, 1st Lt.; Duane C. Wilson, Inf., Capt.; Hugh E. Wires, CA, 1st Lt.; Karl A. Witt, CA, 1st Lt.; Dante A. York, FA, 1st Lt.; Robert L. Young, Air, 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Walter H. McCartha, CAC, to Capt., 4 Oct. 1940.

1st Lt. Edwin C. Knahe, FA, 8 April, to Capt.

Ch. Marten D. Kilver, 2 June, to Capt.

2nd Lt. John B. Bentson, CAC, 25 June, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Patrick H. Monahan, Inf., 25 June, to Capt.

2nd Lt. Domenick G. Trogia, Cav., 24 June, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Albert W. Crowell, 25 June, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Marquis W. Hineman, 26 June, to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Charles A. Nelson, 26 June, to 1st Lt.

Following off, 26 June, rank ind.: James M. Anders, Inf., 1st Lt.; Bernard L. Anderson, Inf., 1st Lt.; Harvey O. Barton, FA, 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Richard B. Cahart, QMC, to Capt., 11 June.

Following 2nd Lts., to 1st Lt., date ind.: Kenneth P. Burns, FA, 28 June; Darrell J. Inabnit, CAC, 28 June; 2nd Lt. Millard S. Storesund, CWS, 27 June; 2nd Lt. Gerald W. Davis, CAC, 27 June; 2nd Lt. Benjamin B. Shewbridge, Inf., 28 June; 2nd Lt. Harold L. Newell, FA, 27 June; 2nd Lt. LeRoy W. McDonald, FA, 27 June; 2nd Lt. James S. Simmerman, Cav., 27 June; 2nd Lt. Jerome J. Czajkowski, SC, 27 June.

Following off, to rank ind., 28 June: Nathan Adlerstein, Dent, Maj.; Harold F. Antrim, FA, 1st Lt.; Robert J. Avery, Inf., 1st Lt.; William P. Bireley, Air, 1st Lt.; Glenn L. Brown, FA, 1st Lt.; William H. Butler, Jr., QM, Capt.; John L. Carmann, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Lucius H. Caswell, Inf., Capt.; Harold A. Conrad, Med., Maj.; Harold J. Cooper, Med., Maj.; James A. Crewe, QM, 1st Lt.; Robert N. Davie, CA, Capt.; William H. Dean, Sig., 1st Lt.; Elliott H. DeJarnette III, CA, Capt.; Arthur Dick, Med., Capt.; Lloyd W. Earle, Air, Capt.; Wilson Freeman, FA, 1st Lt.; Nathan Goldstein, Med., Capt.; Homer H. Gossett, Jr., FA, 1st Lt.; Roswell M. Hair, Jr., FA, 1st Lt.; Andros S. Hamilton, Med., Capt.; Arthur E.

Harrell, Inf., Capt.; Robert J. Hesse, JAG, Maj.; Roy Iverson, Jr., FA, 1st Lt.; Bernard H. Keener, Inf., 1st Lt.; Ernest G. Kuenal, MA, 1st Lt.; Thomas M. Lewis, CA, 1st Lt.; William G. McNeill, FA, 1st Lt.; George H. Marston, Inf., 1st Lt.; Donald F. Maskey, CA, 1st Lt.; Vincent A. Miller, JAG, Maj.; Gene N. Moore, Inf., 1st Lt.; Clayton J. Murphy, Inf., 1st Lt.; George W. Patterson, Ord., 1st Lt.; George T. Petersen, Ord., 1st Lt.; Roy I. Platt, FA, 1st Lt.; Merritt C. Pratt, Inf., Capt.; Marvin W. Reed, CA, Capt.; Orley K. Ripplinger, Inf., 1st Lt.; James E. Risk, CA, 1st Lt.; Alfred E. Savage, Inf., 1st Lt.; Harry T. Schwan, Engr., 1st Lt.; Charles H. Thying, CA, 1st Lt.; William L. Vass, FA, 1st Lt.; Robert A. Vaughan, Inf., 1st Lt.; James E. Watson, Jr., Med., Capt.; Thomas G. Wells, Jr., CA, 1st Lt.; George W. White, Inf., 1st Lt.; Harold L. Whitten, Inf., 1st Lt.

Following off, to rank ind., 27 June: Vernon L. Asher, Engr., Capt.; Claude B. Ashley, QM, 1st Lt.; Ben O. Badgley, Engr., Maj.; Wilson J. Bentley, Engr., 1st Lt.; Ames D. Bradish, Inf., 1st Lt.; Morgan A. Brakonecke, Inf., 1st Lt.; Albert G. Brauer, Inf., 1st Lt.; Charles H. Calhoun, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; John W. Chapman, JAG, Lt. Col.; Charles C. DeVault, Inf., 1st Lt.; Richard H. Evans, Inf., 1st Lt.; Raymond K. Fadel, FA, 1st Lt.; Henry A. Flornance, Inf., 1st Lt.; Harry R. Golde, Med., Capt.; William H. McEwen Gould, Cav., 1st Lt.; Thomas P. Graham, Cav., Maj.; Eugene D. Grogan, Dent., Capt.; Merritt H. Henry, FA, Maj.; Richard D. Holta, Engr., 1st Lt.; John R. Hulley, Sig., 1st Lt.; Hugh H. Johnston, Inf., 1st Lt.; Theodore C. Keramidas, Med., Capt.; Verne M. Ketterer, FA, 1st Lt.; Jerome Kongsberg, Med., Capt.; Max S. Lake, FA, 1st Lt.; Thomas M. Larner, CA, Capt.; John W. Loud, Jr., CA, 1st Lt.; William P. McCall, Jr., Engr., 1st Lt.; John F. McCauley, FA, 1st Lt.; Francis J. Marks, Engr., 1st Lt.; John G. Moore, Engr., 1st Lt.; Victor S. Morelo, Engr., 1st Lt.; Tabor R. Novak, Cav., 1st Lt.; Orville L. Oakes, Air, Capt.; Emanuel R. Parnass, JAG, Lt. Col.; Thomas H. Paterson, Ord., 1st Lt.

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Simon Pollack, Med., Capt.; Roscoe Price, Inf., Capt.; George D. Pring, Cav., 1st Lt.; Dee W. Rains, Inf., 1st Lt.; Walter J. Rankin, FA, 1st Lt.; Elvyn A. Robb, QM, 1st Lt.; Thomas D. Rodgers, Inf., 1st Lt.; Hoyt A. Ross, Inf., 1st Lt.; Edward J. Russell, Cav., 1st Lt.; Frank J. Sabec, FA, 1st Lt.; Samuel W. Scarborough, FA, 1st Lt.; Frederick G. Schneider, FA, 1st Lt.; James B. Scott, Cav., 1st Lt.; Alfred Segal, CA, 1st Lt.; John E. Shield, Engr., Maj.; Elton B. Shortley, Cav., Capt.; Gregory J. Skinner, Engr., 1st Lt.; Frederick M. Smith, Engr., Capt.; James E. Smith, CA, 1st Lt.; Charles F. Smullen, Ord., 1st Lt.; Ralph H. Sudekum, Engr., 1st Lt.; Owen H. Taggart, Cav., Capt.; Gilbert E. Tramm, Ord., 1st Lt.; George H. Van Hoorebeke, Inf., 1st Lt.; Morris R. Weir, Inf., 1st Lt.; Arthur C. Williams, Cav., 1st Lt.; Russell I. Williams, Med., Capt.; Charles E. Wilson, Inf., Maj.; John F. Wisler, Ord., 1st Lt.; Walter G. Woods, CA, 1st Lt.

### TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS

Following off., 25 June, rank ind.: Blaine E. Anderson, FA, 1st Lt.; Howard E. Boucher, MC, Col.; William H. Browne, QMC, Lt. Col.; Joseph S. Dinsmore, FA, Maj.; Logan R. Eschler, FA, 1st Lt.; Meryl G. Findley, FA, 1st Lt.; Homer L. Hoover, Ch., Lt. Col.; Raymond A. Jackson, FA, 1st Lt.; Paul A. Johnson, Cav., 1st Lt.; Frank J. Polzer, Ord., 1st Lt.; Roland E. Russell, FA, Capt.; William A. Russell, Inf., 1st Lt.; Carlos Scallin, FA, Capt.; Harold A. Slager, FA, 1st Lt.; Andrew Staley, FA, 1st Lt.; Robert F. Voegtli, Inf., 1st Lt.; William A. Watson, FA, Maj.; Gordon C. Welshons, Inf., Maj.; Eleroy R. West, FA, Capt.; Harold I. Williams, FA, 1st Lt.; Charles Young, Inf., 1st Lt.

Following off., 1 July, rank ind.: Percy L. Austin, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Norman E. Beard, Inf., Capt.; Andrew S. Broadus, Ch., Lt. Col.; John G. Cooca, Inf., 1st Lt.; Isaac N. Cooke, Inf., 1st Lt.; Carl E. Coyle, Inf., 1st Lt.; Laverne A. Fields, Inf., 1st Lt.; Lee C. Free, Inf., 1st Lt.; George W. Hartung, FA, 1st Lt.; Leonard C. Kincaid, Inf., 1st Lt.; Walter I. Leland, FA, Capt.; Edward M. Maher, MAC, Capt.; Robert F. Miller, Inf., 1st Lt.; Norvell H. Moore, Inf., 1st Lt.; Rafael M. Boyer, CE, Capt.; Paul M. Neumann, Inf., 1st Lt.; Laurence A. Peabody, FA, Maj.; Paul L. Pooler, FA, Capt.; Sherwin M. Ricker, FA, Maj.; Noble Schlatter, Inf., 1st Lt.; Louis R. Souder, FA, 1st Lt.; Leolus L. Wall, Inf., 1st Lt.; John T. Whitaker, Inf., 1st Lt.; William P. Wilson, FA, Maj.; Russell W. Wood, Inf., 1st Lt.

Following off., 27 June, rank ind.: Leroy E. Adams, FA, 1st Lt.; Ivan J. Allen, CE, 1st Lt.; Clinton J. Ancker, Jr., FA, 1st Lt.; Ray M. Astle, FA, Capt.; Sewall Y. Austin, Inf., Capt.; Joseph A. Baker, CE, 1st Lt.; Sam G. Bell, Inf., 1st Lt.; Charles H. Brady, FA, 1st Lt.; Herbert M. Brown, FA, Capt.; John Byus, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Richard H. Calloway, CE, 1st Lt.; Edward B. Crossman, Inf., 1st Lt.; James M. Cunningham, FA, Maj.; Raymond E. Daly, FA, Capt.; Joseph F. Doran, FA, 1st Lt.; David M. Frazier, Inf., Capt.; Raymond S. Gates, Inf., Maj.; Reuben A. George, DC, Lt. Col.; Roy D. Goad, Inf., 1st Lt.; Osmon H. Hawk, Inf., Maj.; Luther C. Heidger, MC, Maj.; Robert M. Ives, Inf., Maj.; Everett G. Johnson, FA, 1st Lt.; Gerald R. Jones, FA, 1st Lt.; Benjamin W. Kleinschmidt, Inf., 1st Lt.; Clinton J. Kriese, FA, Capt.; Milton E. Lepage, FA, Capt.; Kenneth O. McLaughlin, FA, 1st Lt.; George E. Meaders, Inf., 1st Lt.; Nelson A. Meredith, Inf., 1st Lt.; Thomas A. Montague, Inf., 1st Lt.; Peter M. Anderson Moyes, FA, 1st Lt.; Clifford D. Nelson, FA, 1st Lt.; Arthur H. Norwood, Jr., FA, Capt.; Lee O. Nyberg, Inf., 1st Lt.; George D. Preston, FA, Maj.; William H. E. Rendell, FA, Maj.; Albert E. G. Rowley, FA, Capt.; James B. Stephenson, CE, 1st Lt.; Ivan W. Swift, FA, 1st Lt.; William D. Tardiff, FA, Capt.; James E. Tarrant, FA, Maj.; William L. Van Winkle, FA, Capt.; Charles B. Wilder, FA, Maj.

Following off., 28 June, rank ind.: Alford C. Boatman, Inf., Capt.; Walker T. Brown, CAC, 1st Lt.; Franklin C. Butler, FA, Maj.; Warren K. Covill, FA, 1st Lt.; Virgil E. Hyde, Inf., 1st Lt.; James H. Jackson, Inf., 1st Lt.; Llewellyn R. Johnson, Inf., 1st Lt.; Donald L. MacGregor, FA, Maj.; Howard A. Meadows, Inf., 1st Lt.; Chester J. Moeglein, QMC, Capt.; Leo W. Mortenson, Cav., Maj.; Victor J. Mullen, FA, 1st Lt.; Bernard A. O'Hara, DC, Lt. Col.; Floyd L. Paynter, DC, Maj.; Thomas B. Peckham, FA, 1st Lt.; Edward A. Ryan, FA, 1st Lt.; Myron E. Shepler, Inf., 1st Lt.; Howard A. Smith, Inf., 1st Lt.; Ferdinand J. Wengryzn, Inf., 1st Lt.; William G. Yates, Inf., 1st Lt.

### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS

Following Capt. (USA-Ret.), to Maj., 24 June: Thomas P. Wirth, Everett L. Rice, James A. Healy.

Following temp. appt. to 2nd Lt., 26 June: Grant E. Armstrong, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Joseph A. Ashworth, CE, Camp Claiborne, La.; Lee T. Geerlings, FA, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; John W. Grant, Inf., Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Russell Hines, Inf., Ft. Lewis,

Wash.; Wilbert J. Johnson, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Donald J. Krebsbach, Inf., Camp Robinson, Ark.; Lawrence E. Loos, FA, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Jamie MacF. Martin, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Mario L. Panagua, Inf., Puerto Rican Dept.; Walter T. Parsons, Jr., CE, Camp Blanding, Fla.; John V. Slyker, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; William H. Thompson, CE, Camp Claiborne, La.

Following temp. appt., to 2nd Lt., 27 June: Robert E. Anderson, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Donald L. Brown, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Robert H. Burkhardt, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Joseph W. Caruath, FA, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Nunzi Casavola, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Roland J. Champagne, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; William H. Daniels, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Enrique Gonzalez, Inf., Puerto Rican Dept.; Joseph E. Hanlon, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Bayard W. Hart, Inf., Camp Berkeley, Tex.; Walter A. Haskins, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Charles J. Hebert, Jr., Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Ollie A. Hood, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Clarence T. Jensen, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Maurice C. Lizee, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; John F. Olsen, Jr., CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Luman N. Payson, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Thomas M. Phillips, CE, Camp Claiborne, La.; William G. Powers, Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Norman O. Schafer, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; Erhart A. Schincke, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; James E. Thompson, CAC, Camp Haan, Calif.; William L. Woodall, CE, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Following off. temp. appt. in AC, 30 June: Maj. Clarence E. Crumrine, to Lt. Col.; Capt. George F. Schlatter and Howard M. McCoy, to Maj.

Following temp. appt. 2nd Lt., Army of U. S., 30 June: Joseph E. Boylan, Jr., CAC; Don E. Burnett, Inf.; Dale B. Byram, CAC; Joseph M. Devine, CE; John W. Fager, FA; Ray C. Finney, FA; Daniel Gans, Cav.; William R. Goodwin, Inf.; William S. Hazard, FA; John G. Killian, Jr., MAC; John L. McGinnis, Inf.; Warren E. Ochs, FA; Charles E. Page, Inf.; Jess V. Portman, Inf.; Edward L. Pouwels, FA; Frank T. Proctor, CE; John D. Williams, FA.

### TRANSFERS

Maj. Ray O. Welch, Inf., to QMC, 20 June. 1st Lt. Harold R. Connell, Cav., to QM, 26 June.

1st Lt. James R. Jennings, FA to QM, 26 June. 2nd Lt. Hugh M. Boyle, CAC, to Ord., 26 June.

Following off. to branch ind., 27 June: Capt. Bruce E. Kendall, from Inf. to QM; 1st Lt. William F. Anselm, from Inf. to Sig.; 1st Lt. Julius A. Caldwell 3d, from FA to CA; 1st Lt. John H. Diuguid, from FA to Sig.; 1st Lt. Francis B. Morgan, from Inf. to Sig.; 1st Lt. Thomas B. Roper, from Inf. to QM; 1st Lt. Francis G. Sanning, from CA to Sig.; 2nd Lt. Robert E. Wine, from Inf. to Sig.

1st Lt. James L. McGehee, Inf., to Ord., 20 June.

Capt. Fred F. Nolde, AC, to FD-Res., 27 June. 1st Lt. Irvin A. Johnson, FA, to QMC-Res., 27 June.

1st Lt. Francis J. McMorro, CAC, to OD, 20 June. Following off., to branch ind., 28 June: Capt. Samson Smith, from C.W. to Air; 1st Lt. Herbert H. Schenck, from Engr. to Sig.; 2nd Lt. James H. Holcombe, from Inf. to Engr.; 2nd Lt. William G. Meade, from CA to Ord.

Following off. to branch ind., 30 June: 1st Lt. Isaac Q. Rayburn, from FA to Fin.; 1st Lt. Walter S. Vidor, Jr., from Inf. to Ord.; 1st Lt. Clayton W. Wetzel, from Inf. to AG; 2nd Lt. Nye P. Justice, from QM to Air.

### ORDERS TO WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Franklin C. Pishon, from Panama Canal Dept., to hq., 3rd CA, Baltimore, Md. W. O. William C. White, band leader, from Wash., D. C., to leader of band, Ft. Jay, N. J.

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Pedro A. Logo, Ser. Co., 65th Inf., Ft. Buchanan, P. R., ret. 30 June. Cpl. Fausto Ariola, 92d CA (PS), ret., Ft. Mills, P. I., 30 June.

M. Sgt. Robert Kenney FD, ret., Tucson, Ariz., 30 June. 1st Sgt. Luis Bericochen, Inf., ret., Borinquen Fld., P. R., 30 June.

S. Sgt. Joseph E. Greenish, FA, ret., Schofield Bks., T. H., 30 June, rank of 2d Lt. M. Sgt. Henry W. Blindow, OD, ret., Ft. Riley, Kans., 30 June.

S. Sgt. Samuel L. Davis, ret., Borinquen, P. R., 30 June, called to active duty, 1 July. M. Sgt. Francisco Balcarcel, ret., Rio Piedras, P. R., 30 June, called to active duty, 1 July.

Sgt. Victoriano Cebricos, 88th FA (PS), ret. at Ft. Stotsenberg, P. I., 30 June; to active duty, 1 July.

Sgt. Diego A. Bartulaba, 14th Eng. (PS), ret. at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 30 June. Pvt. 1cl. Frank K. Moran, QMC, at Ft. Armstrong, T. H., 30 June.

1st Sgt. Nick Bards, Inf., ret. at Ft. Benning, Ga., 30 June; to active duty, 1 July.

1st Sgt. William E. Kidd, Inf., ret. at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., 30 June. M. Sgt. Maurice Long, Eng., ret. at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 30 June.

### ORDERS TO RESERVES

(Orders to active duty for one year unless otherwise indicated.)

#### Extended Active Duty, JAGD

Maj. Ray C. Thomas, 15 July, to office of JAG, Wash., D. C.

#### Extended Active Duty, QM

2nd Lt. George R. Hilbard, 28 Aug., to asst. to const. QM, Zone 6, Chicago, Ill.

2nd Lt. Edward F. G. Gabrielson, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. James Wilson, 28 June, to Gen. Depot, Schenectady, N. Y.

Maj. Howard A. Goodspeed, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Theodore J. Nighor, 11 July, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Ernest W. Raabe, orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Arthur E. Conn, 1 July, to asst. to const. QM, New York, N. Y.

#### Extended Active Duty, MC

1st Lt. Major H. Harris, 10 July, to Stark Gen. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

Following 1st Lts., 1 July, to Med. Fld. Ser. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa.: Arthur J. Carbone, Winston C. Hainsworth, John J. Maloney.

1st Lt. John G. Graham, Jr., 10 July, to Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. George H. Agate, 15 Aug., to Lawson Gen. Hosp., Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. William P. Leonard, Jr., 1 July, to Lawson Gen. Hosp., Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. Alan Jacobson, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. George E. Heels, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Hardee Bethea, 1 July, LaGarde Gen. Hosp., New Orleans, La.

Maj. Seth M. Kerron, 11 July, Barnes Gen. Hosp., Vancouver Bks., Wash.

1st Lt. David W. Ovlitt, 1 July, Billings Gen. Hosp., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. Jerome F. Grunnagle, 1 July, Tilton Gen. Hosp., Ft. Dix, N. J.

1st Lt. John R. O'Connell, 15 July, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. Henry H. Ward, 14 July, Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Paul A. Kennedy, 20 July, Lovell Gen. Hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. Lawrence A. Rapee, 1 July, Stark Gen. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

#### Extended Active Duty, DC

Col. Walter E. Cole, 10 July, to Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Sylvester H. Bergman, 12 July, LaGarde Gen. Hosp., New Orleans, La.

#### Extended Active Duty, VC

Maj. Colenzo H. Hoffmire, 11 July, 1st Armd. Div., Ft. Knox, Ky.

#### Extended Active Duty, MAC

1st Lt. Michael J. Reedy, 16 July, Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

#### Extended Active Duty, San Corps

1st Lt. Ralph H. Luebbbers, 14 July, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.

#### Extended Active Duty, FD

1st Lt. Walter F. Elgenrod, 1 Aug., Gunter Fld., Montgomery, Ala.

#### Extended Active Duty, CE

Maj. Andrew H. Holt, 7 July, to off. of C. of E., Wash., D. C., until 15 Sept. 1941.

2nd Lt. Clyde R. Dean, Jr., prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Heighton D. James, 11 July, Wright Fld., O.

2nd Lt. Guy C. Shafer, Jr., 4 July, 11th Engineers, Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, 7 July.

2nd Lt. Walter A. Dryja, 3 July, 11th Engineers, Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, 7 July.

1st Lt. Vincent S. Lamb, 3 July, AC Tact. Sch., Maxwell Fld., Ala.

1st Lt. Eldon C. Wagner, 1 Aug., Co. D, 30th Engineer Bn., Camden, S. C.

Capt. George H. McCulley, 1 July, Ord. Dist., New York, N. Y.

Capt. Howard J. Teas, 14 July, U. S. Eng. Off., New York, N. Y.

Maj. Thomas H. Magness, Jr., 3 July, Chemical Warfare Procurement Dist., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maj. James Stephen Waters, Jr., 4 July, Chanute Fld., Ill.

#### Extended Active Duty, OD

2nd Lt. Monroe L. Wexler, 10 July, to Ord. Dist., Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. William B. Burnet, 29 June, to Ord. Dist., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. LeRoy J. Erickson, 10 July, to Ord. Dist., St. Louis, Mo.

1st Lt. William R. Hewlett, 28 June, to SC Lab., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Cecil P. Rice, 30 June, to Jefferson Proving Grnd., Madison, Ind.

Maj. Charles T. Pottinger, 5 July, to Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Maj. John S. Carter, 10 July, to Ord. Dist., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Col. Charles McKnight, 7 July, to off. Adm. of Export Control, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. John E. Landers, 11 July, Hartford Ord. Dist., Springfield, Mass.

1st Lt. Harry C. Martin, 11 July, Ord. Dist., Birmingham, Ala.

Lt. Col. Daniel L. Britton, 7 July, Raritan

Arsenal, N. J. 2nd Lt. Norman E. Parnell, 1 July, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

1st Lt. James H. Crispin, 7 July, to Ordinance Region, Los Angeles, Calif.

2nd Lt. Edward C. Peterson, 14 July, to Ordinance Dist., Phila., Pa.

2nd Lt. William H. Dodderidge, 1 July, off. of Chief of Ordnance, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Jean F. Mitchell, 7 July, to Chief of O., Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Robert Nickerson, 14 July, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Capt. Harold G. Burrill, 15 July, Aberdeen Proving Grnd., Md.

Extended Active Duty, Sig. Corps

Capt. Frederick G. Spencer, 15 July, Wright Fld., O.

Extended Active Duty, CWS

2nd Lt. Nelson E. Lytle, 10 July, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. John P. Crispell, 1 July, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

1st Lt. Richard S. Straw, 10 July, to CWS Procure. Dist., Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. David W. Dick, 11 July, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Extended Active Duty, Ch.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Joseph G. Vanderheiden, orders amended, to 5th Air Base Gp., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Lambert J. Mehl, 10 July, to 36th Div., Camp Bowie, Tex.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Sigvard M. Twesten, 10 July, to 32nd Div., Camp Livingston, La.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Alfred B. Minyard, 10 July, to Repl. Trng. Center, Camp Roberts, Calif.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Archel R. Meredith, 10 July, to 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Walter H. Ruth, 30 June, to Armd. Force Repl. Center, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Daniel H. Frederick, 10 July, to 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Charles E. Wideman, 10 July, to 36th Eng. (C), Pittsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Ch. (Capt.) Charles M. Brandon, 10 July, to Reception Center, Ft. Custer, Mich.

Ch. (Maj.) Guy H. Madara, 10 July, to Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Leo F. Freeman, 30 June, FA Repl. Center, Camp Roberts, Calif.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Hugh C. Busby, 11 July, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Ch. (1st Lt.) David J. Walsh, 11 July, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Thomas L. Lusk, 11 July, 102d Sep. Bn. (AA), Camp Edwards, Mass.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Eugene P. Walsh, 1 July, 29th Div., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Paul Elledge, 11 July, Special Troops, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ch. (1st Lt.) R. Vincent Myrick, 11 July, 31st Pursuit Group, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Edwin W. Andrews, 30 June, station hospital, Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Norman M. Goldberg, 14 July, 7th Div., Ft. Ord, Calif.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Ivan C. Ross, 11 July, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Dallas L. Boren, 14 July, CA Repl. Trng. Center, Camp Wallis, Tex.

Extended Active Duty, Cav.

2nd Lt. Nathan Bolotin, 1 July, to SC Sch. Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

2nd Lt. Joseph O. Evans, Jr., 1 July, to SC Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

2nd Lt. Arthur J. Webb, 10 July, to QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Lowell J. Bradford, 2 July, to off. Ch. of S., Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Frank Morell, Jr., 7 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 2, New York, N. Y.

Maj. William A. Ranck, 11 July, QM Depot, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

2nd Lt. Keith G. Campbell, 30 June, to office of QM Gen., Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Benjamin J. Whiry, 14 July, asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

Extended Active Duty, FA

2nd Lt. John G. Conway, sr., 1 July, to SC Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Capt. Orville J. Clymer, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 5, Columbus, Ohio.

1st Lt. Donald B. Williams, 11 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 2, New York, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Albert W. Bloom, 1 July, office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Frederick W. Winter, 11 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 6, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Leon T. David, 4 July, to Chief of Morale Branch, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Winfield C. Holt, 1 July, to office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Richard R. Lovell, 14 July, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Extended Active Duty, CAC

1st Lt. Aubrey D. Reid, 10 July, to recruit duty, Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lt. Carlton L. Richardson, 10 July, to off. dist. eng., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.

1st Lt. John M. Nutt, Jr., 10 July, to instr. CA Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Carl T. Baer, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 8, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2nd Lt. Hoagland Lapham, 11 July, to asst. to const. QM, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Richard L. Hinch, Jr., 11 July, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Extended Active Duty, Inf.



## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Maj. Eugene J. Howell, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Thomas G. Watkins, jr., 7 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 6, Chicago, Ill.

2nd Lt. Roland P. Campbell, 15 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Robert S. Pelton, 10 July, to Ord. Replacement Center, Aberdeen, Md.

2nd Lt. John S. Middleton, 27 June, to QM Sch., San Francisco, Calif.

2nd Lt. Henry C. Busek, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 2, New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. Robert D. Hannah, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 4, Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. Charles B. Cole, 10 July, to Hartford (Ord. Dist.), Springfield, Mass.

Capt. Virgil C. Gordon, 10 July, to Bowman Field, Louisville, Ky.

1st Lt. Reginald J. Horseman, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Edred C. Benton, jr., 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 4, Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. Martin J. Hildenberger, jr., 1 Aug., to Savage Arms Corp., Utica, N. Y.

Capt. Thomas G. Wilder, 16 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

Maj. James D. Dunlap, 10 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 8, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Richard D. Stevens, 3 July, to off. C. of Ord. Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Robert F. Jernigan, 11 July, to Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

2nd Lt. William R. Mattison, 29 June, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Littleton L. Little, 30 June, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

2nd Lt. Henry D. Kosman, 3 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 7, Omaha, Neb.

Maj. Eugene J. Howell, 30 June, to Chief of Morale Branch, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Robert J. Icks, 11 July, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Maj. George K. Engelhart, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Jack I. Markowitz, 27 June, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. James G. Daly, 11 July, QM, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif.

2nd Lt. Robert L. Cotterman, 14 July, to asst. zone const. QM, Zone 9 San Francisco, Calif.

2nd Lt. Serge T. Migdal, 1 July, SC Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

2nd Lt. Norman V. Gomes, 14 July, to asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 1, Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Richard G. Kean, jr., 1 July, to office of Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Carl E. Winkler, 14 July, to asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 7, Omaha, Neb.

1st Lt. Edwin L. Ruprecht, 14 July, to asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 7, Omaha, Neb.

1st Lt. John P. Wilson, 14 July, to asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 4, Atlanta, Ga.

1st Lt. Frank L. Denise, 14 July, to Schenectady Gen. Depot, Schenectady, N. Y.

1st Lt. Milo W. Lindow, 14 July, 162d Signal Photo. Co., Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

1st Lt. Edmund R. Ricker, 14 July, Engineer Board, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. Francis J. Murray, 14 July, Training Film Prod. Lab., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Byron Poullis, 14 July, to QM Gen., Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Irving D. Hirschfeld, 14 July, to Training Film Prod. Lab. SC, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Henry R. Redus, 4 July, to Chief of Ord., Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Ernest Molnar, 14 July, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Harold T. Burnham, 14 July, to asst. zone const. QM, Zone 2, New York, N. Y.

Maj. Marshall M. Brice, 20 July, GHQ AF, Bolling Field, Wash., D. C.

### Extended Active Duty, AC

2nd Lt. Samuel N. Harmatuk, prior orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Delbert G. Van Ornum, 10 July, to AC Tech. Sch., Wichita Falls, Tex.

1st Lt. John B. Bell, 10 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Ellington Field, Tex.

1st Lt. John W. Towler, 5 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Mather Field, Calif.

Capt. Elliott W. Springs, 10 July, to Air Base, Charlotte, N. C.

Capt. Ralph T. Warriner, 10 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Albany, Ga.

1st Lt. Laurence C. Thompson, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Murray B. Dille, jr., prior orders revoked.

Maj. William A. Cahill, 7 July, Biggs Field, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. Howard A. Hindert, 11 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Mather Field, Calif.

1st Lt. Donne Tolleson, 11 July, to AC Basic Fly. Sch., Moffett Field, Calif.

1st Lt. Willard J. Foley, jr., 11 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Victoria, Tex.

1st Lt. James A. Philpott, 5 July, Lowry Field, Denver, Col.

Capt. Robert E. Cooper, jr., 5 July, AC Basic Fly. Sch., Moffett Field, Calif.

Capt. Albert J. Wehrli, 12 July, to Chief of the AC, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Charles J. Paine, 11 July, AC Basic Fly. Sch., Macon, Ga.

1st Lt. Philip J. Von Weller, 7 July, to AC

Adv. Fly. Sch., Albany, Ga.

Capt. James A. Greene, jr., 11 July, to AC Tech. Sch., Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Capt. Cary Russell Roberts, prior orders revoked.

Maj. Peyton Gibson, 5 July, off. of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Maj. William S. Johnston, 5 July, Eastern AC Proc. Dist., N. Y.

2nd Lt. William F. Kraemer, 28 July, Brookley Field, Ala.

1st Lt. Chester P. Winston, 20 July, Long Beach, Calif.

1st Lt. Alexis F. du Pont, jr., 1 July, off. of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Robert B. Collins, AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Albany, Ga.

Capt. William E. Shuttles, 14 July, off. of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Luther W. Sweetser, jr., 15 July, off. of C. of AC, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Richard W. Henderson, 14 July, Barksdale Field, La.

Capt. Charles S. Carter, 14 July, Candler Field, Ga.

Capt. John F. Payne, 14 July, Ellington Field, Tex.

Maj. William H. Bonneville, 25 July, Camp Davis, N. C.

### Extended Active Duty, Spec.

Maj. Myrl D. Tremelin, 7 July, to Cent. AC Procurement Dist., Akron, O.

2nd Lt. Jack T. Gray, 28 July, Brookley Field, Ala.

Capt. Roger E. Lee, 15 July, Central AC Proc. Dist., Detroit, Mich.

Maj. D. Arthur Walker, 2 July, Wright Field, O.

### Continued on Active Duty

1st Lt. Edward A. Luke, MC.

Capt. (1st Lt.) George H. Schoenbaum, OD.

Following Capt., MC-Res.: Leo J. Cogan, William W. Armistead.

Following off., FD-Res.: Capt. Robert E. Benjamin, Capt. Creighton P. Morton, Capt. Rudolph W. Nuss, 1st Lt. Kenneth H. Decker, 2nd Lt. Laurence T. King, 2nd Lt. Robert N. Cooper.

Following off., MC-Res.: Capt. Blanton E. Russell, Capt. Louis W. Schneider, Capt. Milton William Amster, Capt. Bancel Leih Schiff, 1st Lt. Frederick F. Radloff, 1st Lt. Gerald A. Long, 1st Lt. James A. Watt.

1st Lt. Richard E. Kelsey, MC.

Capt. Leo F. Bach, MC.

2nd Lt. Jesse B. Boyd, SC.

2nd Lt. Burton B. Butman, MC.

1st Lt. Allan Brooks, MC.

2nd Lt. Martin A. Kwiket, SC.

2nd Lt. George H. Knight, SC.

Following Inf. off., (on duty with air corps): Capt. Alex P. Hondros, Capt. Charles L. Husbands, Capt. Ion S. Walker, 1st Lt. Floyd J. Gudgel, 1st Lt. Morrell S. Johnson, 1st Lt. George E. Kegin, 1st Lt. Arthur T. Learnard, 1st Lt. Raymond H. Marshall, 1st Lt. James W. Jostlewalte, 1st Lt. Charles Dee Vinson, 1st Lt. John M. Virden, 1st Lt. Daniel S. Leifer, 2nd Lt. George C. Kinsey.

2nd Lt. Albert E. Harrison, SC.

2nd Lt. Frederic Cornell, CWS.

1st Lt. Orrin E. Swenson, MC.

1st Lt. Frank Henry Thone, MC.

1st Lt. Charles O. Young, MC.

### Draft Property Bill

Owing to the absence of Chairman May, the House Committee on Military Affairs, deferred action until next week on his bill authorizing requisition of property, patents, etc., necessary to National Defense. Although the May bill greatly restricts the power of requisition as compared with the first proposal of the War Department, the subject bristles with controversy and further changes are looked for in the committee. No forecast can be made at present as to date of probable enactment of this legislation.

### Extend Tour of Duty

Representative McIntyre (D., Wyo.) has introduced a bill (H. R. 5186) authorizing the President to retain in the service until 30 June 1943, all reserve components of the armed forces of the United States, without the consent of individuals serving in those forces. The bill seeks to retain in service the National Guard, which under present law would be released on expiration of the year's term fixed in the present law. The McIntyre bill has been referred to the House Committee on Naval Affairs. No date has been fixed for consideration of the measure.

### Hawaiian Dept.

Ft. Shafter, T. H.—Lt. Col. Lathe B. Row, IGD, has been announced as Department Inspector General, Hawaiian Department.

Lt. Col. Eugene M. Foster, FD, was announced as Department Finance Officer.

## General Marshall's Address

A plea for national unity behind the Army and Navy was voiced by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, in an address at the commencement exercises of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 15 June. The address was broadcast by Station WHTT, the Hartford Times, and over other stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The full text of General Marshall's talk follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, members of the student body. I feel very much honored and distinguished by the opportunity to appear here this morning. I also feel embarrassed, particularly by the fact, that what I say is being broadcast throughout the Country. It is a comparatively simple thing to speak to an immediate audience, but it is a very difficult thing when you are involved in the present circumstances to which I find myself, particularly as I am talking informally and directly to you gentlemen here.

"These surroundings present a great contrast to the state of the world. As a matter of fact, they present a contrast to the industrial affairs of the city of Hartford. Elsewhere there is little of the turmoil or tremendous activity and the hum of people working against time. Here you have a beautiful surrounding, you have an atmosphere of the intellectual, of the spiritual, and elsewhere men are desperately struggling to save themselves to maintain themselves, or are in doubt and in fear of what the future may hold for them.

### Fence Mobilization

"The Country, very recently, made a great departure from its past practice. It has, in time of peace, for the first time in its history, mobilized its forces. That is a great contrast to the conditions of 1917 and of 1918, at the moment the great President, Theodore Roosevelt, stood here and talked to the members of the student body. In those days, there was the emotional, patriotic outburst of an entire people, in relation to a War effort. In these days, we are at peace with the world, and yet we are mobilizing an Army and a Navy. We are choosing young men and assigning them to Military duties here and there. That is a tremendous departure, that, in fact, is a new conception of the duties of citizenship. We are rising as a Democracy, to the supreme test of a Democracy to meet the great emergency.

"What has been done, followed a crisis abroad which made plain to our people the dangers to us here, at home. It has been an amazing thing to witness the development of this mobilization, this Military and Naval force, as it is gathered, which is the purpose of all that we are doing today.

"I am in a position to sense the reaction of the young men, and also, of their Mothers, many of whom write to me direct, and it is most impressive to see the spirit displayed and the intensity of purpose indicated. In the position I now occupy, I am somewhat responsible for the development and the organization of a force, that at the present time, is over a million and a quarter men. When I arrived in Washington there were, I think, about a hundred and sixty-five thousand soldiers. At the present time, in Officers alone, there are more than ninety thousand. This represents a tremendous problem with vast and complicated ramifications, not to mention suggestions, proposals, seemingly from most of the adults of our population.

### Splendid Chaplains Corps

"I do not believe, certainly not since the Army of Cromwell, has a Military force ever been developed, with so much attention to the morale, to the spiritual, to the physical of the individuals. We have approached the problem of religion with just exactly the same planning, method, supervision and direction that we have any technical problem of Military development. We have a splendid Corps of Chaplains, of which your President is an outstanding representative. They follow a general plan, they must follow it energetically, they are supervised throughout its execution.

"The same procedure, in effect, is followed with regard to the recreational or physical athletic diversionary morale purpose and with, I think, the same success. The physical well being of the men is, of course, watched very carefully. The results in morale are tremendously gratifying, they are very impressive.

"As I left Washington, as I left the office yesterday afternoon, I was handed a letter from one of our most respected representatives in Congress. He asked me to take six minutes to read the attached paper, which had come to him as an official report, a copy of an official report from a Division in which he was deeply interested. It related to the trials, it related to the accidents, incidents, it related to all those phases that disturb the routine and affect the individual, as well as the organization. He used the expression in his letter that this was the most amazing thing that had ever come to his attention. Now, in general effect, it was this he was referring to, a group of nineteen thousand

men as of the date of 7 June and as of the record of the preceding eight or nine months, as I recall, there had been five cases of men who had become involved in a matter of not paying their just debts. I don't believe that the Credit System of any country can vaguely approach that, at least, that would be my information from the Bankers.

### Low Venerable Rate

"With relation to the varied Social diseases, there were fourteen cases, that is not a pleasant thing to talk about in one sense, but I think it is a very remarkable thing to directly refer to, in another. I am still talking about nineteen thousand men. It was not a report of the nature that would have included the attendance at Chapel, but I have the information in general, that the record runs far beyond the practice of the individual before he entered the Army.

"This force we are developing, as I said, is being mobilized in time of peace. Therefore, it is of vital importance that every conceivable thing be done that is practicable of doing, for the good of the individual, for the uplifting of the individual, as long as we can manage with the ultimate purpose of that training, and that can be managed because all that makes more and more is the determining quality of any and all Military forces.

"People are confused, I have said this a number of times. I think it will be repeating; people are confused by the multiplicity of reports, about this and that, about production, about delays, about strikes, about various ideas. Should we do it this way? Should we do it that way? Are we sufficiently alert? In fact, they pour in by the thousands every day to the War Department and they appear in the paper, as you know, day by day, every day.

"I believe the result of that is, we lose sight of a great thing that is in process of development. We lose sight of the fact that this Army of young men presents a very remarkable example to the people of this Country in its spirit, in its morale, in its purpose, in the tremendous effort the individual gives to his task, in the uncomplaining way in which he meets it. In the fact that he has given, through hard days and difficult days with, you might say considering the total, practically not a murmur. He deserves the strong backing of all of the people everywhere, and I think it is progressing beyond the point of a great experiment in Democracy.

### A Sterner Period

"We are now passing to a sterner period, we are coming to tests, at the present time, under way in the South and in the West which increase and finally reach a climax next Fall involving a tremendous effort on the part of these young men. It involves endurance, fortitude. It involves all the unpleasant things, of heat and mud and dust. It is, not only a test of a machine, a test of team work, but it will also be very definitely a test of the quality of the material, and I am confident that we will find all, but a very minute few, who will rise to that test.

"In coming up here, I was searching my mind for some of the Historical moments of great significance in this community, and while I admit I have not accurately refreshed my memory, I recall the matter of the Charter Oak, and of the people determined to maintain themselves in the way of Life that they thought was right. As I recall, they put out lights and they hid the Charter. Well, we may have to put out the lights, but as this great force develops, and this splendor of Youth and Morale and Spirit; and of Spirit more than anything else, I don't think we will have to hide the Charter. Truly these are strange and unpredictable days. There is no theory that has not its proponents. Everything is questioned. What we had accepted as fundamentals of Life are attacked. The relation of the man to his community; of the community to the State and of men to their God, all is under attack. Undoubtedly, all will agree that these are days for courageous men of very unselfish purposes.

"The time has come, I think, I feel, for the people to unify completely in Spirit behind this Army and Navy that is the purpose of this tremendous effort we are making; the tremendous appropriations we are giving; so that we will present a united front to the World. I think the day for bickering has passed. We must, in Spirit, in effort, in every way within our power, Spiritually, Physically and Practically, unify as quickly as we possibly can.

"Thank you very much."

### Heads Band

Camp Croft, S. C.—Sgt. Francis R. Bolinger, army veteran of 18 years' service, was promoted this week to the grade of master sergeant and installed as director of the newly formed Camp Croft post band. The band has been reduced to a permanent group of twenty-eight members, most of them selectees who were prominent in the musical world of civilian life before being inducted into the Army.



## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Secretary of the Navy Knox, addressing the Governors' Conference at Boston on Monday, declared that the time for the use of the American Navy "to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand." He supported the call by pointing out that during the first five months of the year, shipping losses totalled 2,198,000 gross tons or at the rate of 5,275,000 tons for the year, that for every ship we and the British build, three are sunk, and that destroyed with them are cargoes of thousands of machine guns, millions of rounds of ammunition, high explosives, planes, tanks and other weapons. He demanded that we match British tears and toil and sweat and blood, and subscribed to the dictum of the Commander-in-Chief: "I would rather die on my feet than live on my knees."

This belligerent utterance of the civilian head of the Navy, properly regarded as the most outspoken for intervention to date, has been the subject of sharp criticism by the isolationists in Congress and the official spokesmen in the capitals of the Triple Alliance. It is responsible for the decision of the Senate Naval Committee to start a hearing next Monday to determine whether or not there is ground for the report that already a German submarine has been sunk by Coast Guard cutters. Mr. Knox denies any such action by the Navy. London and Moscow naturally are gratified at the urgent demand of the Secretary that the Navy hunt submarines and raiders, and hold with him that the moment for such action is especially opportune in view of Germany's concentration of her might upon the task of Russian subjugation.

During the discussion of the bill authorizing the Maritime Commission by a system of warrants, to take over control of all American shipping during the next two years, Senator George, chairman of the powerful Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, expressed faith that the President would not depart from the policy he has pursued of asking the consent of Congress in important decisions. The Senator further declared the United States was not at war, and expressed the hope that it would not become a participant in the war. He insisted he has not yet accepted the fatalistic doctrine that our actual military or naval participation is inevitable. These words of the Foreign Affairs Leader in the Senate are cited by other members of the two Houses to show that Secretary Knox did not speak authoritatively for the Administration. Nevertheless, it is to be assumed, speaking to the Governors, he expressed the President's viewpoint. The latter's only comment was that he hoped, which was not a belief, the country would escape involvement in the war. Therefore, foreign diplomats in the Nation's capital, are looking upon the Knox speech as an Administration declaration which brings the United States closer to war, and certainly to action which will assure the delivery of supplies to Britain and China, and now to Russia. They believe it was weighed by the statesmen in Tokyo and contributed to their decision to maintain neutrality as between Germany and Russia, so long as the United States fail to speak with the gun and the bomb. That policy is looked upon as acceptable to Berlin and Rome, since they and their satellites have announced their recognition of the Japanese puppet Government of Wang-Ching-Wei, in China. To put the matter in another way, the Axis is continuing to use Japan as a threat to induce our non-active participation in the war. Turkey, satisfied with Russian assurances that the German charge of Stalin's intention to seize the Dardanelles, is baseless, is loudly asserting neutrality, even insofar as permitting French munitions to pass through her territory to Syria. The Vichy Government has broken diplomatic relations with Russia and thus has furnished additional evidence of its collaboration with the Axis. To separate the French in North Africa from Vichy, the President has authorized limited trade with them in needed foodstuffs and other non-military essentials.

Out of the complicated changing situation, these facts have emerged:

The United States will insist upon the freedom of the seas and will require that American ships shall not be disturbed when engaged upon missions which we hold to be lawful.

The President is not swerving from his policy of total aid to the enemies of the Axis Powers. In pursuance thereof, arrangements are being made to furnish aid to Russia, in spite of strong anti-communistic sentiment throughout the country.

The Vichy Government, disregarding pressure exerted by the United States, is demonstrating greater and greater hostility to Britain, as shown by the language used in the communiques it is issuing relative to the fighting in Syria, and is collaborating with Germany, as proven by the cancellation of diplomatic relations with Russia and the arrest of Russian nationals in unoccupied France.

The Axis powers are supporting Japan in her Chinese policy, thereby endorsing the Japanese New Order in Eastern Asia, and are relying upon her to counteract American entrance into the war.

Japan, as is the case of other nations, is awaiting the result of German operations in Russia, before announcing final policies, and in the meantime is adhering to the modern form of neutrality.

**Coordinate Ship Repair**—The Navy Department and the Maritime Commission have jointly created the Office of Coordinator for Ship Repair and Conversion in order to handle more effectively the repair and conversion work carried out in private shipyards. John E. Otterson, naval construction consultant, has been appointed coordinator and will operate under the offices of the Secretary of Navy and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Orders and contracts covering the actual placing of work will be handled by the departments concerned or the contracting parties.

**Bureau of Ships**—Rear Adm. Henry Williams, USN, head of the administrative division, Bureau of Ships, was appointed administrative officer to the Secretary of the Navy, effective 1 July.

Admiral Williams, who will retire from active service 1 Sept. upon reaching age 64, will be retained on duty in his new post. He will supervise personnel, including the stenographic pool and messengers. He will be in charge of space control, building services, security, fire protection, and will supervise the cafeteria, parking, departmental communications and transportation.

Admiral Williams has been in charge of the administration division of the Bureau of Ships since the bureau was formed 24 June 1940. Prior to that date, he was assistant chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Capt. Bryson Bruce, member of the Navy Department Board of Inspection and Survey, will succeed Admiral Williams as head of the Bureau of Ships administrative division.

**Chaplains Corps**—The strength of the Corps of Chaplains as of 25 June was 1,306. Of the total 136 are commissioned in the Regular Army, 860 in the Reserve and 300 in the National Guard. They are distributed by denominations as follows: Protestant, 982; Catholic, 304; and Jewish, 19.

The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Chaplain Herschel R. Griffin, Division Chaplain, 40th Division, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., on 8 June 1941 by the Los Angeles Baptist Theological Seminary.

The General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, successor to the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, was officially organized at a meeting held this month at Washington, D. C. Bishop Adna W. Leonard, Washington, D. C., was elected chairman; the Rev. William Barrow Pugh, Philadelphia, vice chairman; and the Rev. S. Arthur Devan, director. The Commission embraces more than 30 Protestant Communions and represents them officially in all matters of religion pertaining to the armed forces of the United States. The Rev. Rufus Weaver, chairman of the retiring General Committee, reported that the committee had considered 2,378 applications for chaplaincies between May, 1940, and 1 June 1941.

**Naval Reserve**—The Treasury Department, according to an announcement by the Navy Department, has stated that the allowance for uniforms and equipment paid to the commissioned and warrant officers of the Naval Reserve in accordance with Section 302 of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 does not come within the meaning of "gross income" as defined in Section 22 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code and is not subject to federal income tax. Such amounts received by officers of the Naval Reserve, therefore, need not be included in income tax returns.

The President has approved legislation amending the U. S. Code to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint no more than 20 midshipmen annually to the Naval Academy from among the honor graduates of educational institutions designated as honor schools, or from members of the Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

**Quartermaster Corps**—The Quartermaster Corps is using the "drive-away" method to effect a speedy, efficient delivery of military motor vehicles from manufacturing plants where the trucks are then delivered directly from the assembly line. The system has several advantages. It gives the soldier convoy experience, which is highly necessary in military operations. Also the trucks are partially broken in when they arrive at the Army station and put into the field. The truck is operated by military personnel only, thus the performance of the truck can be accurately judged. Motor-minded Quartermaster Corps soldiers receive the opportunity to visit the motor factories and observe the latest mechanical equipment.

**Ordnance Department**—Department of Justice officials have been directed to institute condemnation proceedings to acquire immediate possession of four sites, recently announced, for new Army Ordnance projects. They are: the Montana-Parsons Ordnance Plant, at Parsons, Kansas; the Louisiana Ordnance Plant, at Minden, La.; the Southwestern Proving Ground, at Hope, Ark., and the Texarkana or Lone Star Ordnance Plant at Texarkana, Texas. The demand for immediate possession will be based on the existence of a national emergency and the necessity for starting work on these plants at once in the interest of National Defense. The Montana-Parsons, the Louisiana, and the Texarkana or Lone Star Ordnance plants will be shell-loading plants, while the Southwestern Proving Ground at Arkansas, as its name implies, will be a testing ground for ammunition, similar in character to the Jefferson Proving Ground at Madison, Indiana.

**Honor Navy Crews**—This week, 23 years after the epic voyage which made them famous, the U. S. Navy personnel who served aboard the wooden ketches Red Rose and Red Fern between 21 and 25 Dec., 1918, were awarded the Victory Medal with the Minesweeping Clasp. The two wooden vessels were employed after the Armistice of 1918 in exploring and developing means of removing the great North Sea Mine Barrage. The ketches were manned by volunteers from the mine force of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet and were prepared for their dangerous job by having all nails in the hull driven in and covered with tar.

The two sailing craft were towed to the mine field 22 Dec. by the USS Patapago and the USS Patuxent. The first sweep was made in a bitter mid-winter gale. The fifth mine contacted exploded and lifted the Red Rose clear of the water and opened her seams so badly as to require constant pumping. After five crossings of the mine field, with mines exploding with monotonous regularity, the gale had increased to such force that the tugs could not pass the lines to tow the ketches back to Inverness. The storm was so violent that the ten-inch main topmast of the Red Rose was carried away at the cross trees. Quartermaster third class P. J. Strahan risked his life to work his way forward, climb the shrouds and cut the topmast loose, to prevent it from completely wrecking the craft by its violent swinging in the high wind and heavy seas.

Both ships were given up for lost. Despite a search made by British naval vessels the two ketches made port in widely separated havens—the Red Rose arriving in Peterhead and Red Fern in Dundee.

Lt. Noel Davis, USN, was in command of the expedition and the Red Rose. Lt. (jg) Olaf Maatson, USNRF, was in command of the Red Fern. Those serving on the Red Rose were: Alexander Fryer Cartwright, seaman; William Sherman Childs, seaman; Raymond Cleveland Duncan, CMM; Henry Larsson, seaman; Joseph Leo Shea, BM 1c; Richard Simpkins, ship's cook, 1st class; Philip Joseph Strahan, QM 2c; Arthur William Summerville, seaman, and Herman Wannemacher, seaman. Those on the Red Fern were: Albert Leonard Arnberg, seaman; George Erwin Boyd, seaman; William Hobert Camp, BM 2c; Arthur William De Moyer, QM 2c; Frank Elwood Ford, seaman; George Michael Keiderling, MM 1c; Edward Patrick Shinnors, BM 1c; Clyde Allen Simpson, CBM; and Louis Edward Weiss, ship's cook, 3rd class.

Lieutenant Davis, commanding officer of the expedition, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work with the mine force, both in laying the mine field, and also for the work done in taking up the mines after the war. He resigned from the Navy in 1922 and enrolled in the Naval Reserve in 1923. He was killed in an airplane accident near Langley Field, Va., when his plane—the American Legion—was forced down while he was preparing for a non-stop flight to Paris in 1927. The Noel Davis Trophy for naval reserve flyers presented to the Navy Department by Harry F. Guggenheim, was named for Lieutenant Davis.



**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**—A new section of Industrial Health, under the Division of Preventive Medicine has been set up in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the purpose of preventing industrial diseases and accidents among civilian personnel of the Navy engaged in National Defense work. The Medical Officer in charge of this section and the Safety Engineer of Naval Shore Establishments are directing all of their time to the early detection, control and prevention of industrial diseases and accidents among the civilian industrial personnel of the Navy.

At the present time 16 Navy Medical Officers are undergoing intensive post graduate instruction in Industrial Hygiene at Columbia and Harvard Schools of Public Health, and by the end of July, one of these Medical Officers will be serving at each of the Navy's industrial shore establishments to help production by keeping preventable accidents and industrial diseases at a minimum point.

To meet all possible health problems occasioned by the rapid expansion of the Navy and the possibility of war, the Navy Medical School is training and equipping a number of mobile epidemiological and sanitary units, which can be rushed to the field to meet health problems, depending upon the need. Each unit consists of two medical officers and four hospital corpsmen as technicians.

On 1 July, the Medical Corps of the Navy numbered 1,987 officers. Of this number 806 were regular medical officers, 123 acting assistant surgeons (interns); 874 Reserve medical officers on active duty; 8 Ensigns, H-V(S) USNR, on active duty, and 86 retired medical officers on active duty. As of 30 June there were 324 officers in the Dental Corps and 676 in the Navy Nurse Corps.

**Air Corps**—The War Department announced this week that 12 officers from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, have concluded a three-week course in glider flying training, revealing for the first time the scope of experiments being conducted by the Air Corps with gliders and glider-flying. The glider flying training was made in two-place, eight-place, and 15-place gliders, at Elmira Gliding Area Soaring Corp., Elmira, N. Y., and Lewis School of Aeronautics, Lockport, Ill.

Officials of the Air Corps are now studying the results of the glider flying, with the possibility that the Air Corps attitude toward these motorless craft will be determined by the results. Air Corps officials feel that gliders are not as well adapted for troop transport as regular transport planes. However, it is stated that the glider experiments were carried out only to allow no chance of overlooking any phase of troop transport.

While the results of the first experiments are being studied closely, a few other experiments will be conducted by the Air Corps. It has been indicated however, by Air Corps and War Department officials that unless these experiments prove highly satisfactory, that gliders will be dropped by the Air Corps.

Air Corps pilots who were inducted into the Army of the United States with the National Guard Observation Squadrons, may be reassigned to any Air Corps unit or activity, the War Department ruled this week. The action was taken to permit the most efficient use of experienced Air Corps officers. The ruling provides that a minimum of two experienced National Guard pilots remain with each observation squadron, and that transfers be made only as replacements become available. Officers transferred under the authority, may, if professionally and physically qualified, be recommended for temporary promotion to higher grade, based on length of commissioned service and the duty to which assigned, except that no such officer will be initially promoted more than one grade except under exceptional circumstances.

The War Department announced this week the award of a \$12,300,930 contract to the Link Aviation Devices, Inc., of Binghamton, N. Y., for the construction of Link trainers for the training of Air Corps pilots and students. The Link trainer is a ground trainer, similar to a modern airplane, less motor and disproportionately small wings and tail surfaces. It permits simulation of actual flying without pilot or instructor leaving the ground, and is equipped with complete flying instruments and controls. Courses in the Link trainer are required of all Air Corps pilots.

Authority for the construction of an Air Corps depot and two flying schools was included in more than a half-dozen contracts approved by the War Department this week. The Air Corps depot, the third site selected of five new depots planned for the Air Corps under the current expansion program, is to be located at Rome, N. Y., and will cost approximately \$13,200,000. The sites selected for schools were Columbus, Miss., construction of an Advanced Twin-Engine Flying School; and Merced, Calif., for an Air Corps Basic Flying School.

Among other construction projects were: additional facilities at the Advanced Twin-Engine and Bombardier Flying School, Midland, Tex.; construction of four runways, Selma, Ala.; storage facilities at the following 21 GHQ Air Force stations, Albuquerque, N. M., Bangor, Me., Boise, Idaho, Bowman Fld., Ky., Fresno, Calif., Jackson, Miss., Langley Fld., Va., Lawson Fld., Ga., MacDill Fld., Fla., McChord Fld., Wash., Manchester, N. H., Muroc Lake, Calif., New Orleans, La., Oklahoma City, Okla., Orlando, Fla., Pendleton, Ore., Salt Lake City, Utah, Savannah, Ga., Tucson, Ariz., and Westover Fld., Mass., and buildings and facilities at Wellston, Ga.

The 23rd Composite Group, now stationed at Eglin Field, Valparaiso, Fla., was designated the "Air Corps Proving Ground Detachment," Eglin Field, Valparaiso, Fla., effective 1 July 1941. The group consisting of approximately 2,000 officers and men, is composed of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 1st Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor), 24th Bombardment Squadron (Light), and the 54th Bombardment Squadron (Medium).

**Corps of Engineers**—The Eastern Division of the Corps of Engineers, responsible for construction of defenses and housing facilities at the bases leased from Great Britain, was transferred this week from Washington, D. C., to New York City.

Members of the Washington Post of the Society of American Military Engineers turned out 117 strong on 30 June at their monthly luncheon meeting to hear Comdr. Lewis B. Combs, USN, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, discuss the billion-dollar shore facility construction program of that bureau. Col. George Mayo, post president presided, and a number of distinguished guests were present. It is expected that Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, will be guest speaker at the July meeting of the post.

General Connolly will discuss the relation of civil aeronautics to national defense. Members of the Engineer ROTC Company of the 4th Corps Area, now undergoing their annual field training at Ft. Benning, Ga., made a very creditable showing in the recent record firing with rifle. Out of 151 men firing, only 15 were disqualified, giving a qualification of 90.1 per cent. There were 4 experts, 34 sharpshooters and 98 marksmen. The company is composed of 22 engineer ROTC students

from the University of Alabama, 25 from the University of Tennessee, 38 from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and 66 from Louisiana State University. The average scores were: University of Alabama 198.6; Alabama Polytechnic Institute 193.4; Louisiana State University 189.3; and University of Tennessee 188.4. The average score for the company was 191.5. In the Course "B," 220 is expert, 207 sharpshooter, and 165 marksman.

The army personnel on duty with the engineer company are Lt. Col. Robert A. Laird, CE, commanding; Maj. Peter A. Feringa, CE; 1st Lts. E. H. Pritchard and E. J. Finnell, CE; 2nd Lts. A. A. Thibaut, J. H. Boykin and J. R. Whipple, CE; and Sergeants C. B. Evans, W. S. Saunders, J. H. Chapman, and P. F. Wolf, DEML (ROTC).

**Signal Corps**—Electrical sentries, armed with radio beams that will "call out the guard" upon the approach of enemy bombers, will soon be on defense duty 24 hours a day all along the American coastline and at Overseas Bases. Developed entirely independently by the Signal Corps radio engineers at the Signal Corps laboratory, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., the aircraft detectors have heretofore been classified as secret.

Details of the operation of the detectors are still as closely guarded as those of the Air Corps' famed bomb sight, however Signal Corps officials say that the equipment operated on the same basic principle used by the British in their defense against bomber raids. Without revealing how the equipment works, officials say that it "spots" an invading aircraft many miles distant, determining its altitude, direction and distance. Using this information, interceptor planes can rise to attack.

As part of the expansion program for aircraft warning units, the Army has called for 500 volunteers from the fields of radio engineering and electronics to learn to operate these devices and man the detector posts. Qualified experts will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Signal Corps Reserve and be immediately ordered to active duty.

At the request of the War and Navy Departments, the Federal Communications Commission this week authorized distinctive call letters for the Washington control stations of the Army and Navy amateur system network. W3CXL, control station for the Army Amateur System network, will hereafter be identified by W3USA. A new station to serve the Navy will be assigned W3USN.

The Commission waived its Rule 12.81 in view of military advocacy of more distinctive call signals to enable amateur radio operators in the Reserve Service to better identify these network control stations, particularly in the present emergency. At the same time, the Commission has suspended Sections 3.408(d) and 4.21 of its rules insofar as they relate to rebroadcast and relay of non-commercial programs from camps and other points by local arrangement where Government facilities are employed. The action was taken at the request of the Secretary of War in view of the growing public demand for broadcasts from military establishments.

Under a new authorization of the War Department, the Signal Corps has centralized all information concerning communications facilities in all sections of the United States. Under the present system, from a vast file of maps and charts covering the entire country, the Signal Corps can supply Army units with information concerning communication networks in any area of the country.

Under the new procedure, Army officers desiring data on public and private lines of communications forward their requests to the Chief Signal Officer who will review such requests and take the necessary action to comply. Formerly, requests were often made directly to commercial companies, by individual Army units when the need for communications information arose. By centralizing all information concerning communications facilities, commercial companies will be spared the time and expense of supplying duplicate material.

Increasing quantities of projection equipment, training films and film strips are being distributed to the Army to intensify and speed up mobilization training. The films are motion pictures produced specifically for Army instruction use.

**Field Artillery Matters**—Col. James A. Lester has been designated the new Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla. Prior to this new assignment Colonel Lester was on duty in office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in Washington, D. C. He relieves Col. Mert Proctor who has been assigned to Field Artillery, 2d Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Additional facilities for Field Artillery units at Fort Sill, Okla., were approved this week by the War Department. Cost of the construction is estimated at \$750,000. This new construction will provide additional facilities for the horse-drawn battalions recently transferred to Ft. Sill and for the horse-drawn and pack units in the Replacement Training Center.

Combined exercises are being held at Ft. Bragg, N. C., during the period 7-19 July, in which will participate the headquarters batteries of the artillery with the 1 Corps, 13th F. A. Brigade, 8th, 9th and 30th division, 64th Topographical Engineer Co., 1 company 30th Engineers (Topographical), 112th Observation Squadron and possibly other troops of the 1 Corps. The purpose of the exercises is to test methods for employment of Field Artillery with the Corps in unmapped territory under conditions where observation is inadequate. Emphasis will be placed upon the use of air photos, other forms of photo maps and particularly the coordinated survey work of the Engineers and Field Artillery units. For the first time, the efficacy of the work performed during the test will be demonstrated by actual firing and proved by instrument observations.

**Quartermaster Corps**—The Quartermaster Corps is substituting other materials for the so-called "critical" materials in the 90 or more items procured by the Corps. Satisfactory substitutes for aluminum, etc., have been found in many cases. The "critical" list, comprising materials which must be conserved, includes aluminum, cadmium, chromium, copper, cork, ferrous alloys, lead, machine tools, magnesium, neptine, nickel, tin and zinc. Careful analyses and tests by the Quartermaster Corps are expected to bring about large savings of critical materials in purchases for the Army.

Quick-moving little "midget" locomotives, 20-ton jobs with gasoline fuel, are being placed in Army posts by the Quartermaster Corps. These engines can handle 15 loaded freight cars at a speed of 15 miles an hour. They are useful in shunting tank cars from railroad junctions to airfield storage points, and for rapid switching operations.



## Gen. Marshall's Report (Continued from First Page)

ginning of the current conflict and extending until the late spring of 1940, was a period of uncertainty as to its influence on the United States. The General Staff, aware of the possibilities of the situation, particularly with regard to the time factor, directed its attention to the urgency of creating and equipping an army capable of operating under the exacting conditions of modern warfare. Upon the part of the American people this period was marked by a slow awakening to the necessity of augmenting our armed forces.

"In a democracy such as ours the War Department is limited in its actions by the appropriations approved by the President and provided by the Congress. These agencies are in turn motivated by the will of the people. Consequently the outstanding characteristic of the first phase was an increasing interest in national defense, but an interest still insufficient to prevent reductions in military appropriations which the War Department had requested as necessary to carry out certain objectives. This phase terminated with the decisive successes of the German Army in Western Europe in May, 1940.

"The second phase, which covers approximately the fiscal year 1941, was marked by a growing national consciousness of the seriousness of the international situation, and by the ready appropriation of billions of dollars for national defense. It witnessed the peacetime mobilization of a citizen army upon a wartime scale, and the establishment of

scores of great military camps in large training areas. It required the reorientation of national industry to an unprecedented peacetime production rate. It involved, in effect, a great experiment in democracy, a test of the ability of a government such as ours to prepare itself in time of peace against the ruthless and arbitrary action of other governments whose leaders take such measures as they see fit, and strike when and where they will with sudden and terrific violence.

### First Phase

#### State of the Armed Forces July 1 1939

"The undersigned became Acting Chief of Staff on July 1, 1939, and Chief of Staff, September 1, 1939. On July 1 the active Army of the United States consisted of approximately 174,000 enlisted men scattered over 130 posts, camps and stations.

"Within the United States we had no field army. There existed the mere framework of about three and one-half square divisions approximately fifty per cent complete as to personnel and scattered among a number of army posts. There was such a shortage in motor transportation that divisional training was impracticable. There were virtually no corps troops, almost no army troops or GHQ special troop units, which are necessary for the functioning of the larger tactical units. The Air Corps consisted of but sixty-two tactical squadrons. The funds were authorized for training were less than five per cent of the annual War Department appropriations. As an army we were ineffective. Our equipment, modern at the conclusion of the World War, was now, in a large measure, obsolescent. In fact, during the post-war period, continuous piling of appropriations had reduced the Army virtually to the status of that of a third-rate power.

"In February, 1939, while Deputy Chief of Staff, my statement to the Senate Military Affairs Committee included this summary of the situation, that it was of vital importance that we have modern equipment for the Regular Army and National Guard; that we modernize our artillery; that we replace our 34-year-old rifles with more modern weapons; that we have the antitank and antiaircraft materiel in the actual hands of the troops; that we have the necessary reserves of ammunition; and that these matters be emphatically regarded as fundamental to the entire proposition of national defense. During the post-war period the encouraging moves in national defense preparations had been the augmentation of the Air Corps to an authorized 5,500 plane programs, including an increase on July 1, 1939, of the strength of the Army from 174,000 to 210,000 men, and an appropriation of \$116,000,000 for materiel and sea-coast defenses. The increase in man power was entirely devoted to the garrison in Panama and to the increase of the Air Corps.

#### The President's Emergency Proclamation September 8, 1939

"At the outbreak of the European war the President issued a limited emergency proclamation in which he authorized an expansion of the active army from 210,000 to 227,000 men, and an increase of the National Guard to 235,000 men. The War Department was also authorized to create certain deficiencies including the purchase of approximately twelve million dollars worth of motor transportation. This small increase of 17,000 men to the Regular Army permitted the reorganization of our pathetically incomplete square divisions into five new type triangular divisions, and also permitted the assembly of those divisions, along with other units, in the field for the winter. It enabled us to establish the peace complement of corps troops for one army corps. The limited emergency permitted the number of armory drills of the National Guard to be increased from 48 to 60 per year and an additional week of field training to be conducted that fall supplementary to the two weeks of summer camp and to provide for the training of the recently recruited men.

"The urgent necessity for Army maneuvers involving large units was manifest. For the past five years field training had been limited to the assembly of the four paper organizations, called field armies, once every four years, and then only for

a two-week period, of which about five days could be devoted to very limited action due to lack of motor transportation and the unseasoned state of the National Guard personnel. This system, together with a general lack of corps troops, heavy artillery, engineers, medical regiments, signal battalions, quartermaster truck trains, and a complete lack of corps headquarters and experienced higher commanders, made it virtually impossible for the mobile combat troops of the Regular Army to be prepared as an immediately available combat force, experienced in the techniques of large-scale field operations. It was essential that the higher commanders and staffs be given opportunities for training in the technique, tactics and teamwork involved; that the troops be accustomed to operating in large groups. The authorized deficiencies and later appropriations for this purpose permitted the assembly in the late spring of 1940, some 70,000 Regular Army troops for the first genuine corps and army maneuvers in the history of this nation.

"During this period the war in Europe was in a quiescent state. Poland had been conquered but the situation in Western Europe was to all intents stabilized. There was a feeling by many that the field fortifications established in France and Belgium furnished ample security to those nations. Requests for further increases in the armed forces of the United States were regarded in many quarters as mere war mongering. On February 23, 1940, I stated to the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives that if Europe blazed in the late spring or summer we must put our house in order before the sparks reached the Western Hemisphere. It was urged that definite measures should be taken step by step to prepare the nation against the possibility of chaotic world conditions. Opposed to plunging into a sudden expansion of personnel in such a manner that our small nucleus of trained troops would be fatally diluted, but yet conscious of the importance of the time factor, the General Staff was equally opposed to the policy of waiting until the last moment and then attempting the impossible. With respect to the time factor, a grave feature was the matter of critical munitions which required a long time to produce, and it was felt that there could be no longer delay in obtaining the deficiencies in equipment for the initial issue to the Regular Army and the National Guard. The Army was almost completely lacking in clothing for prospective increases of the Regular Army or the National Guard from a small peace strength organization status to full strength. The fundamental obstacle at the time was the fact that the American people were unable to visualize the dangerous possibilities of the situation. For example, as late as March of 1940 War Department estimates for a small number of replacement airplanes were cut by the House of Representatives to 57 planes. An estimate of \$12,000,000 for the development of a defensive force in Alaska was refused.

"During May and June of 1940 the German avalanche completely upset the equilibrium of the European continent. France was eliminated as a world power and the British Army lost most of its heavy equipment. To many the invasion of Great Britain appeared imminent. The precariousness of the situation and its threat to the security of the United States became suddenly apparent to our people, and the pendulum of public opinion reversed itself, swinging violently to the other extreme, in an urgent demand for enormous and immediate increases in modern equipment and of the armed forces. It was at this time that the second phase of the period of the current emergency commenced.

### The Second Phase

#### The President's Messages of May 16 and May 31 1940

"On May 16, 1940, in a special message to Congress, the President recommended the appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000,000, of which \$732,000,000 was for equipment and to increase the Army by 28,000 men including 13,000 for the Air Corps. On May 31 in a second defense message to Congress the President recommended an additional appropriation of approximately \$1,000,000.

"Supplementary to the amounts recommended by the President in his message of May 16 and May 31, two additions made by committees of Congress were of inestimable assistance to the War Department in carrying out its program. On May 20, four days following the President's message of May 16, the Senate Appropriations Committee inserted into the bill under consideration an additional appropriation of \$50,000,000 for a further personnel increase of 25,000 men, bringing the Army to an authorized strength of 255,000 men. A few days following the President's message of May 31, the House Appropriations Committee added \$322,000,000 to the bill under consideration which permitted an increase in strength of the Army of 95,000 men, bringing it to a total authorized strength of 375,000. Although these sums of money and increases in personnel, which the committees of Congress added, do not seem especially significant today in the light of the billions recently appropriated, they enabled the War Department to take a preliminary step of vast importance to the great expansion soon to come. Skeleton units could be organized and manufacturers started to work on clothing and equipment which had to be available by October. It was largely for this reason that the induction of the National Guard and the first of the selectees was made possible.

"Further authorizations included in the legislation at this time consisted of a substantial increase in the number of aircraft and funds for additional pilot training together with the inclusion of civilian schools to assist in this training; additional money for field exercises, an increase in sea-coast defenses, funds for modernization of existing planes, establishment of ordnance munitions plants and the additional purchase of critical items of equipment. The Air Corps was authorized to be increased to 54 combat groups, and funds for the organization of an armored force were included.

"At this time the President referred to the desirability of authorizing him to call out the National Guard. Although sadly lacking in modern equipment and at less than 40 per cent of its full strength, the Guard represented one of the few organized defense assets, and its federalization therefore became a matter of pressing importance. Another significant development of the phase which we were entering was the changing attitude of our industrialists regarding their production capacities and rates of deliveries with respect to airplane engines and other items of heavy ordnance. As the crisis abroad developed, they grew increasingly willing to undertake production schedules that had previously been regarded as out of the question.

"The expansion of the Army during the summer of 1940 in general followed the long standing protective mobilization plan, but the violent change in the international situation as to the French fleet and the peril of England, necessitated an immediate reorientation regarding the means at our disposal. The possible loss of the British Navy introduced a new time factor for our defensive preparations, and immediately imposed an urgent and tremendous demand for the manufacture of time-consuming critical items of equipment.

"In weighing the problems of the time factor against the possibilities of the situation, two aspects of the matter had to be considered. One related to the possible dangers of the situation within the next six months. The other related to what should be done over a period of years. It was considered that for the time being the first issue was of dominant importance. Ordnance, ammunition and other critical items of equipment could not be produced overnight, but the other requisite for an armed force, that is, personnel, was available and could be conditioned, disciplined and trained with the old World War material available and the new materiel then under manufacture. It was not believed that the men necessary to form an army of the size required to meet the contingencies of the situation could be obtained by voluntary enlistment. The alternative was a selective service system which would furnish sufficient personnel to bring the National Guard and

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## Gen. Marshall's Report

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the Regular Army to full strength in the shortest possible time, and to do this in a controlled and therefore efficient manner. In contrast to the piecemeal, unbalanced basis of voluntary enlistments. It was suggested by members of Congress that the Regular Army be tremendously increased. However, this would have been a futile procedure unless the necessary equipment could be made available, and this could have been arranged only by converting the National Guard and making a fundamental change in the existing military policy of the Government. The decision was made to call the National Guard into the Federal service and utilize its personnel and equipment with that of the Regular Army to train the first contingent of the thousands of men necessary for the defense of the country.

The federalization of the National Guard and the speedy enactment of selective service legislation at once became matters of urgent importance to the War Department in the summer of 1940. The original request for the federalization of the National Guard occurred in May with the purpose of utilizing summer camps while preparing the cantonments for the expanded army, so that when cold weather set in, the necessary semi-permanent preparations would have been completed for the first increment and construction well under way for the remainder. The democratic processes of legislation resulted in a prolonged debate on these two measures, which continued throughout the summer.

"In my testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 5, the following statements were made:

"Shelter is a serious problem at the present moment. We thought that Congress would settle the question of authority to order out the National Guard, and the matter of compulsory training by the first of August. On that basis, the Guard was to be brought into the Federal service during September and the first induction of men under the Selective Service Act during October. What has happened is that the weeks have been passing and we have no authority to enter into contracts to provide the additional shelter required.

"We have been trying to find some manner, some means for getting started. We want to proceed in an orderly and businesslike manner. We know exactly what we want to do and exactly where we want to do it, but we have neither the authority nor the funds and time is fleeting. So far as construction is concerned the winter is upon us, because it requires from 3 to 4 months to provide proper shelter. We had hopes at first to gain time by providing a progressive mobilization of the National Guard during the summer. We planned to put troops in tent camps, while better shelter was being prepared in the climates that demand special protection against the winter. However, weeks have come and have gone and we have been unable to make a start. The present uncertainties make a businesslike procedure almost impossible. We must make a start toward getting water lines laid; a start on the sewage-disposal system; a start on the temporary roads and certainly the walks to keep our people out of the mud; and we must get under way the start of construction of temporary hospital facilities. These are fundamental necessities and take time to develop."

"One factor of assistance in this dilemma was the \$29,500,000 which the President authorized from his emergency fund on August 2, 1940. The availability of this sum permitted the initiation of construction of basic utilities, hospitals and warehouses in twelve National Guard camps and also a divisional cantonment at Fort Dix N. Y.

"The problem of funds were further complicated by the concurrent consideration of authority to call the National Guard and Selective Service legislation. Authorization for the National Guard to be called into Federal service was finally given on August 27, 1940, but the \$125,000,000 necessary for initial construction was not appropriated until September 9. The first Guard units were inducted on

September 16, the same day that the Selective Service Act was signed by the President. Incidentally, the department would have preferred to delay these inductions for about a month or at least for two weeks, in order to put the money just appropriated to work. This action was precluded by the advice that the announcement of such plans would probably defeat the passage of the Selective Service Act. Money for Selective Service construction became available September 24, as the leaves were beginning to fall.

### Progress During the Winter of 1940-41

"The expansion of our armed forces from 172,000 to approximately one and one-half million men in a relatively short time imposed a tremendous responsibility on the War Department. A basic requirement was the establishment of shelter, hospital facilities and training areas in strategic and favorable training localities throughout the United States. With winter upon us, the problems of construction incident to unusually bad weather—snow, rain and mud—added further complications. It was highly important to provide recreational facilities and to make suitable provisions for the spiritual welfare of our citizen-soldiers. The problems of acquiring land were complicated by the fact that in some areas selected as camp sites, the local population viewed the projects with disfavor. In other instances the War Department was bombarded with requests from local business bureaus and political delegations. Errors were made in the tremendous program which the Army undertook during the winter of 1940-41, but viewed in the light of the actual achievement, it would appear that the task was creditably performed.

"The passage of the Selective Service Act in effect authorized the Army of the United States to consist of 1,400,000 men, of which 500,000 were to be in the Regular Army, 270,000 in the National Guard, and 630,000 selectees.

### Special Problems Incident to the Expansion

"The training of this large force required a tremendous broadening of our Regular Army activities. The continuous formation of training cadres for new units or schools, resulted in a succession of drafts on the rapidly expanding Regular Army units for experienced officers and non-commissioned officers. This was a disheartening process for the commanders concerned, air and ground, who, while struggling to merge large increments of untrained men into efficient combat teams, were called upon time after time to give up their best leaders in all grades, and compelled by circumstance to drive ahead in their training program while developing new leaders and training new recruits to replace the losses. The National Guard units were spared this demoralizing process in order to give them the fullest opportunity to perfect their organization. Profiting from events in the European war, new organizations, new methods of employment, and new types of equipment became a constant matter of re-examination and experiment. The tempo of the school system was rapidly increased, and courses were quickly established to graduate about 600 officers every five weeks.

"The procurement of suitable officer personnel was fortunately solved by the fact that during the lean, post-war years over 100,000 Reserve officers had been continuously trained, largely the product of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. These Reserve officers constituted the principal available asset which we possessed at this time. Without their assistance

the program could not have been carried out except in a superficial manner, as is evidenced by the fact that today they constitute 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the officer strength with Regular Army units.

"For the induction of selectees, we established 29 large reception centers throughout the United States, where thousands of men could be classified, uniformed and routed to the replacement training centers where they would receive their basic training.

"For the basic training of recruits, 21 replacement training centers were established where each arm and service of the Army could give individualized basic training in the fundamentals of a soldier. Each soldier entering the Army receives 13 weeks of basic training, after which he is assigned to a tactical unit ready to participate in the tactical training of those units. These establishments were constructed and placed into operation during the winter and spring of 1940-41 despite seriously adverse weather conditions, bottlenecks of material, and shortage of facilities.

"The establishment of these centers marked our arrival at a normal method of maintaining an army, and yet they constituted a fundamental departure from past practices. No phase of the development of the present field army has been so gratifying and impressive as the product of the training centers, both in quality of selectees and in the amazing amount of instruction they have absorbed in the short period of 13 weeks. From now on our regiments and divisions can steadily advance with their combat training, unburdened by the necessity of training recruits or delaying their work in order to conduct individual instruction in weapons or similar matters.

"During the spring of 1941, the program of expansion continued. In March, further increases in the Air Corps were authorized and plans undertaken to train 30,000 pilots and 100,000 mechanics an-

nually. Steps were taken towards the occupation of the new bases in the Atlantic, leased from the British Government. The augmentation of the garrisons in our foreign possessions and in Alaska continued. Closely interrelated with the problems of procurement incident to a colossal expansion of our defense forces were national commitments to furnish great quantities of critical munitions to sister democracies. Though short of equipment ourselves, the international situation demanded that we furnish equipment to others. This situation introduces the most difficult problem of coordination and direction imposed on the War Department in the present emergency. It represents a complete reversal of the situation in 1917-18 when our Allies provided us with practically all of our munitions. The passage of the Lease-Loan bill in March, 1941, permitted the coordination of the entire matter of placing contracts, the types of materiel to be manufactured and the inspection service to be carried on during this period of production. Increased production due to the authorization of the necessary funds should add to our own strength rather than diminish our resources.

"To provide additional officer personnel, to offer a fair opportunity to the man in the ranks, and most important of all, to utilize a rare opportunity for securing outstanding leaders, the War Department has established a series of officers' candidate schools, the students for which are selected from enlisted men of the Army who have given positive evidence

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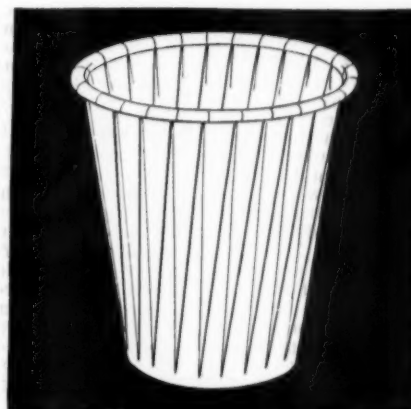
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### Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of marked capacity as leaders. In a series of three-month courses these schools will produce a minimum of 10,000 officers a year and are capable of rapid expansion if the situation demands.

#### Reorganization of Command and Staff

"In the gradual merging of the Army from a peacetime basis into an organization for possible action, the following additional changes have taken place:

"General Headquarters of the field forces was set up at the Army War College last July to direct and supervise the training of the troops. More recently it was placed on an operating basis by the addition of a portion of the War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff. By this arrangement, General Headquarters not only supervises training throughout the Army but is being prepared to perform its normal theatre of operations functions if required.

"To enable the field forces to concentrate on training, the Zone of Interior functions pertaining to administration and supply have been taken over by the nine Corps Areas distributed geographically over the United States. Under these Corps Areas, Service Commands have been established and are performing the necessary overhead duties, freeing the field forces from obligations of this nature.

"For purposes of Air Defense, the United States has been divided into four Air-defense Areas where the coordination of aviation, antiaircraft, aircraft warning and balloon barrage defense has been placed in the hands of the respective Air Force Commanders, under the Commander of the GHQ Air Force, now the Combat Command.

"To insure unity of command in the entire Caribbean area, Puerto Rico, Panama and all the newly acquired leased bases in that region have been organized into the Caribbean Defense Command and placed under one commander. The strategic location of Newfoundland has required the development and occupation of this base by air and ground forces, all of which have been placed under the command of an Air Force officer.

"The Port of Embarkation facilities in New York, Charleston, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle have been expanded tremendously throughout the emergency incident to the movements of troops and supplies to overseas garrisons, and the reception and redistribution of certain supplies in Continental United States. For some time the New York base alone has been handling a volume of tonnage comparable to that handled during the World War.

"Incident to the tremendous amount of business handled by the General Staff during this current expansion, it has been found necessary to increase the number of Deputy Chiefs of Staff from one to three. One of these Deputies is charged solely with all matters pertaining to the air force. Another is charged with matters pertaining to supply, equipment, construction and the Armored Force. The other Deputy handles all other matters incident to General Staff business.

#### State of the Armed Forces July 1, 1941

"Today the Army has been increased eightfold and consists of approximately 1,400,000 men. The ground forces in the Continental United States form four armies of nine army corps and twenty-nine divisions, and an armored force of four divisions, soon to be increased to six. The air force includes fifty-four combat groups, and the initial equipment requirements of these forces will be met with the stocks now on hand and under manufacture, plus those to be produced from funds set up in current estimates.

"The strength of the Army is now allocated approximately as follows: 450,000 men to the 29 divisions of the field armies; 43,000 men to the Armored Force; 308,000 men to some 215 regiments or similar units of field and antiaircraft artillery, engineers, signal troops, etc., who form the Corps, Army, and GHQ troops to support the divisions; 167,000 men in the Air Corps; 46,000 men manning our harbor defenses; 120,000 men in overseas garrisons including Alaska and

Newfoundland; and 160,000 men who provide the overhead to maintain and operate some 550 posts or stations, the supply depots, and the ports of embarkation; and finally from 100,000 to 200,000 selectees under recruit training in the replacement training centers. Our long coast lines and numerous overseas bases involve the employment of a large number of men not related to the field forces now being developed in continental United States.

"The organization of the air force has been revised to insure its most efficient employment for the welfare of the Nation. Among the units formed or expanded, as necessity dictated, are armored divisions, parachute troops, ski troops, antitank units, antiaircraft units, mountain troops, motorized units, and a great number of service maintenance units essential to the existence of a modern army which must be prepared to operate in any one of a varied number of climates or terrains. The members of our armed forces have passed through a winter of rigorous training and are in splendid physical condition. The training and welfare agencies have produced a gratifying state of morale. Although sufficient equipment exists for training purposes, the necessary amount of critical items is still far short of requirements and only a small portion of the field Army is at present equipped for extended active operations under conditions of modern warfare. However, quantity production has been getting under way for an increasing number of items and the next four months should greatly improve the situation.

"Small as it was, the Regular Army personnel has been the invaluable leaven of the present forces without which developments to date would have been impossible except in rather superficial results to be measured principally in numbers. The progress made has proved the soundness of the plans laboriously prepared throughout the years by the General Staff, despite the lack of opportunity to work with large bodies of troops, or for that matter, with a complete organization of any kind in Continental United States. The elaborate school system of the Army maintained since 1920 has declared a huge dividend. Our experienced officers and noncommissioned officers have been ready in technical knowledge, in skill as instructors and ability as leaders to unify the various elements of our professional and citizen soldiers into a great army of the United States.

#### Recommendations for the Elimination of Certain Legal Limitations and Restrictions

"The foregoing has been largely a recital of problems and progress during the past two years. An effort has been made to indicate some of the complications involved in the rapid creation of a large Army under peacetime conditions. As this report is submitted the possibilities of a year ago have become dangerously near probabilities today, and it is vital to the security of the nation that the hazards of the present crisis be fully recognized.

"What has happened is history. Of grave concern today are the contingencies of the present and the future. There are legal restrictions on the use of the Armed Forces which should be removed without delay. Events of the past two months are convincing proof of the terrific striking power possessed by a nation administered purely on a military basis. Events of the past few days are even more forcible indications of the suddenness with which armed conflict can spread to areas hitherto considered free from attack.

"It is therefore urgently recommended that the War Department be given authority to extend the period of service of the Selective Service men, the officers of the Reserve Corps and the units of the National Guard.

"It is the purpose of the War Department to proceed with the military training of annual increments of selectees, replacing those now in active service as soon as the situation permits, especially the older men. In general, the same intention pertains to the Reserve officers who we wish gradually to replace with others who have not yet been brought into active service. However, a fixed rule cannot be applied at this time, in our opinion. Some are in Hawaii, some in the Aleu-

tian Islands, others in units to be dispatched to overseas bases, and still others are in organizations to be trained as "task forces" for possible special operations.

"In the light of the situation it is believed that our interests are imperiled and that a grave national emergency exists. Whatever we do for the national defense should be done in the most efficient manner. Differences of views regarding national policy should not, it seems to me, be permitted to obscure the facts relating to the preparation of the armed forces for service, which has been the purpose of our vast program of the past twelve months. When and where these forces are to serve are questions to be determined by their Commander-in-Chief and the Congress, and should not be confused with the problem of their readiness for service. All, it is believed, will admit that the time factor has been of dominant importance in the march of events since September 1939, in the availability of materiel, in the effect of the complete readiness of huge, highly trained units for employment in chosen theaters. The materiel phase of our task is generally understood. The personnel phase is not, and it is here that legal limitations, acceptable at the time of their passage, now hamstringing the development of the Army into a force immediately available for whatever defensive measures may be necessary.

"To illustrate: In accordance with plans of long standing we have reached the point of availability of troops and materiel, where we now can, and urgently should organize and train certain "task forces" against the possibility of the necessity arising for their use. What is the status of these troops? The Regular Army divisions contain from 75% to 90% Reserve officers whose term of service is legally limited to twelve months. In other words, some 600 officers in a division under the law would soon be entitled to drop their present duties and return to their homes. The twelve months' service period of many, if not most of the officers in the first priority divisions, is now nearly completed. Must we replace most of the trained officer personnel of a division—the leaders—at the moment of departure for strategic localities? In two of the regular divisions we have restricted the enlisted personnel to three-year men, but in the others, of necessity, the number of selectees varies from 25% to 50%. The problem here is the same as for the Reserve officer personnel. The National Guard units involve three distinct limitations as to personnel—that for the National Guard unit, that for the 10% Reserve officers in their regiments and now being increased, and that pertaining to selectees who comprise more than 50% of the men in the ranks. Furthermore, a task force involves all components. While we may select regular units as the divisional components for task forces, we must utilize National Guard organizations for the special supporting units—antiaircraft, heavy artillery, engineers, etc. So we have become involved in a complete confusion of restrictive details regarding personnel. Add to this problem the fact that plans for large units must cover every conceivable contingency, based on the means available; that time is required to prepare such a force; and that under present conditions we must submit these plans to the time consuming business of public investigation and debate—along with the advertisement of such plans to the world at large, and I submit that the limitations referred to should be removed as quickly as possible if we are to have a fair opportunity to protect ourselves against the coldly calculated, secret and sudden action that might be directed against us. Incidentally, our history includes some unfortunate incidents resulting from quite similar legal difficulties, which risked a battle or possibly a campaign. In the present crisis the risks to the nation are far more serious.

"A year ago last July the Army was confronted with a problem very similar to that of this July so far as the time factor and an efficient basis for procedure are concerned. Then we desired authority to put the first increment of the National Guard into summer camps to commence its training, and we wished to be given

the money so that we could proceed immediately under favorable weather conditions with the construction of cantonments suitable for occupancy in the winter season. The summer had passed before we were able to proceed in this matter.

"Another limitation at the present time involves leadership. There has been submitted to the Congress within the past few days the draft of a joint resolution designed to vitalize the leadership in the Army. The purpose of this legislation is to remove from the active list a few officers who slow down the development of our emergency army through lack of qualities of vigor, and intelligent, aggressive leadership. Under existing law the commissions of officers of the Reserve Corps may be revoked at the discretion of the President and the Federal recognition of officers of the National Guard may be withdrawn upon the recommendation of a board of officers appointed by the Secretary of War. In the case of officers of the Regular Army, however, the law governing their removal from the active list requires a procedure so cumbersome as to make it totally ineffective during a national emergency. In brief, the War Department desires authority to correct deficiencies in the Regular Army as it is now able to do for the National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps.

"So far as temporary promotions are concerned, the War Department has recently established a mechanism to improve leadership. A system of promotion by selection to the grade of colonel has been instituted, and to date 286 lieutenant colonels have been selected for advancement. It is intended that this procedure will be carried progressively into the lower grades. In all these matters the interests of the soldier and the nation, rather than that of the individual officer, have governed.

"These proposals which the War Department recommends for action by Congress have but one purpose, the security of the American people; to permit the development of the National Defense on the orderly and businesslike basis necessary if the dangers of the present situation are to be met. Such a purpose does not admit of delay.

#### General Comments

"While all branches of the service have had to carry a rapidly increasing burden in the expansion program, I do not think the public generally appreciates the vastness of the undertaking which has been imposed upon the Air Corps in both personnel and materiel. The Ordnance Department in production of arms and ammunition, the Quartermaster Corps in construction, supplies and motor transportation, and the Corps of Engineers in the organization of new units and the sudden undertaking of a construction program for the Air Corps and for the leased bases. The creation and development of the Armored Force has been an enormous task, and is being accomplished with the utmost speed and with remarkable efficiency.

"The merging of the three components of our military establishment into a unified Army of the United States has been accomplished with high morale and a generous spirit of cooperation throughout. The men in the ranks have worked hard and uncompromisingly in good weather and bad and throughout a difficult winter. Probably the most gratifying feature of the past year has been the quality and the attitude of the men drawn into the Army under the Selective Service Act. They have been a fine example of men cheerfully and earnestly performing the duties to which they have been called as citizens for the security of their government. This particularly applies to the older men for whom this service has imposed the greatest sacrifice and the heaviest physical ordeal.

"The dealings of the War Department with the Bureau of the Budget and with the Committees of Congress during the past year have been without precedent in the evident desire of those officials to lend every possible aid to the Department in meeting the situation.

"In closing this report it should be stated that the progress achieved during (Continued on Next Page)



**Gen. Marshall's Report**

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the past two years could not have been made without the highly efficient cooperation of the War Department staff and the commanders and staffs in the field. Their cheerful acceptance of the tremendous burdens of responsibility has furnished a reassurance which cannot be measured in words of thanks.

G. C. MARSHALL,  
General, United States Army,  
Chief of Staff.  
Washington, D. C.,  
July 1, 1941

Following are extracts from the appendix to General Marshall's report:

**Organization**

"Military operations abroad constitute a great laboratory and proving ground for the development and testing of organization and materiel. These operations have been characterized by increasing use and importance of armored, motorized and other specialized divisions and by concurrent effort for development of means to counter armored (tank) divisions operating in close coordination with air and motorized units from mobile striking forces of great speed and power which so far have been uniformly successful in their operations. We have given careful consideration to foreign military developments and, as a result, our own organization is undergoing constant change and development. We do not minimize the enormous power of armored units used in conjunction with accompanying air power; but we do not overlook the fact that the Army of the United States differs in one important characteristic from the armies of Europe. Ours must be an all-purpose army as we are in an entirely different position from a European nation which knows its traditional or potential enemies and the terrain over which it will have to fight. We must be prepared to operate in the Arctic or in the tropics, in deserts or mountains, and the elements of our ground forces must be properly balanced to meet any contingencies. Our organization must be a balanced one with armored, air and foot elements in proper proportion to provide the maximum flexibility.

"After three years of careful study and tests, an organization for a triangular infantry division was approved and placed in effect in the Regular Army during the fiscal year 1940. The square division adopted during the World War and modified several times since, has been retained in the National Guard.

"The organization of the horse cavalry regiment was revised as a first step in the reorganization of the horse cavalry division. New organizations adopted included the horse-mechanized cavalry regiment designed as the reconnaissance unit of a corps; the antitank battalion, and the corps topographic company. In addition, approximately 100 tables of organization for other units were reviewed and brought up to date without any essential changes in organization.

"Six Regular Army Infantry divisions and two sets of corps troops were formed during the report period, partly by consolidations or conversions of existing units and partly by utilization of increased personnel made available by augmentations to the Army. In addition to these large units, a number of small units were organized. These were used to complete battalions and regiments and to provide service elements, previously lacking. The organization of these units not only materially increased the field efficiency of the Army, but greatly facilitated the greater expansion soon to come. The new organizations were tested in division, corps, and Army maneuvers in the winter and spring of 1939-1940. These maneuvers formed a sound basis for future planning, revision, and further tests.

"Continuing study is given our own and foreign organizations to take full advantage of developments in weapons, transportation, equipment, and technique. In general, our organizations are sound and well balanced and fully adaptable to modern warfare. Because we have no definite theater of operations, most divisions are necessarily general in purpose and are not specialized. A new type motorized division organization which is intended primarily to complement armored units has been approved. Current study is being given to the organization of a division designed primarily for operation in mountainous country; and of other special units which have only a restricted use.

"There are 33 divisions now in active service, as follows:  
"26 Infantry Division including 18 National Guard (Square) and 8 Regular Army (Triangular);  
"1 Motorized Division (Triangular);  
"4 Armored Divisions;  
"2 Horse Cavalry Divisions, one partly complete.

"There are also enough service and reinforcing troops to complete a balanced field force to two armies, totalling four army corps. The two remaining armies, totalling five army corps, are incomplete.

"Present trends in organization are in the direction of increasing the proportion of armored, motorized, and anti-mechanized units.

**Armored Force**

"A War Department directive dated July 10, 1940, created for service test an Armored Force to include all armored corps and GHQ reserve tank units. It also prescribed the duties of the Chief of the Armored Force, combining the command functions of a commander of a large tactical unit and many of the responsibilities of the chief of a combatant arm. This included the development of tactical and training doctrines for all units of the Armored Force and research and advisory functions pertaining to development and procurement of all special transportation, armament, and equipment used primarily by armored units.

"Regular Army personnel, consisting of the 7th Cavalry Brigade (mechanized), the 60th Infantry (light tanks), and a few scattered Infantry tank units, were the nucleus for the initial organization of the Armored Force. This organization consisted of the 1st Armored Corps, the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions, one GHQ reserve tank battalion (70th), and the Armored Force Board. The station of the 1st Corps, the 1st Armored Division and the Board was at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The 2nd Armored Division was organized at Fort Benning, and the 70th Tank Battalion at Fort Meade, Maryland.

"In November, 1940, the Armored Force School was activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky. The overhead for this unit consisted of about 182 officers and 1847 enlisted men. This school has a capacity of over 6,000 students at any one time, or a graduating capacity of about 26,000 students per year.

"During the months of November and December, 1940, and January, 1941, four National Guard reserve tank battalions were activated and brought into the federal service. These were the 191st at Fort Meade, Maryland, the 192nd at Fort Knox, Kentucky, the 193rd at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the 194th at Fort Lewis, Washington.

"In February, 1941, the 1st GHQ Reserve Tank Group Headquarters was activated at Fort Knox, Kentucky. All GHQ reserve tank battalions in existence at that time were placed under this headquarters.

"Early in March, the Armored Force Replacement Center was activated with an overhead of 240 officers and 1,241 enlisted men. The capacity of the Replacement Center was 9,000. It was filled up with selectees in March; these selectees were used later for newly activated Armored Force units.

"On April 15, 1941, the 3rd Armored Division was activated at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, and the 4th Armored Division was activated at Pine Camp, New York.

"The Armored Force Headquarters and Headquarters Company was activated in May, 1941, with headquarters at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

"In early June, five light and five medium GHQ reserve tank battalions were activated. The cadres for this activation came from the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions, and the fillers came from the replacement center.

"Critical and controlled items of equipment have been available in sufficient quantities for minimum training only. This condition will continue until about September, 1941.

"Training tests of armored units have indicated (Continued on Next Page)

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## Gen. Marshall's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

cated that these units have met their training requirement. Due, however, to the tremendous expansion involved, armored units have not reached their ultimate efficiency.

### Training

"Trained, disciplined manpower is the fundamental requirement of any army. Our training program has been designed to build a seasoned body of men who have the basic knowledge and skill to handle any job that may be assigned to them. Its purpose is to build soldiers and leaders—men who, when they have completed their basic training, can take their places in planes or in tanks or behind guns or in the operation of technical equipment with only the final detailed instruction necessary to cover the mechanism which they are to use. Regardless of other material shortages, we have the equipment to give this basic training, and our purpose has been to complete it while the production of modern weapons is catching up with our development of modern manpower. The soldier of today has devoted only 20 hours to close order drill out of a total of 572 hours of his basic training period. He has spent his time in learning the things that make a man efficient in combat; that cause him to act intelligently in an emergency, and that toughen him physically to withstand the rigors of modern warfare. Basic training culminates in field maneuvers designed to weld individuals into seasoned, efficient combat teams and to develop the command leadership and staff technique necessary for the handling of large units on the modern battlefield. The comprehensive training program carried out during the Fiscal Year 1940 was made possible through the appropriation of additional special field exercises as a result of the unlimited emergency and the increasing importance of national defense.

"By early September, 1939, the following had been completed: the First Army maneuvers in New York and Virginia, training about 100,000 officers and men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves; the Fourth Army command post exercise, held at the Presidio of San Francisco and training about 700 officers of all components.

"Further intensive training for all individuals and units of the Regular Army was initiated in September and October, 1939, and continued throughout the year. Armory drills for National Guard units were increased by twelve, and seven additional days of field training away from home armories were given all units. Five complete Regular Army Infantry divisions and one cavalry division were assembled in divisional camps or cantonments for intensive training as divisions in the field. Corps area commanders assembled their non-divisional troops for intensive field training. Troops of the overseas garrisons conducted special field training and field exercises pertinent to their assigned missions.

"The training of pilots and mechanics for the augmented Air Corps was successfully expanded by use of civilian schools in addition to full capacity of expanded Air Corps training agencies. Procurement of missing equipment was pushed to the utmost in order to provide a sufficient amount for best training results. Several thousand Reserve Officers were ordered to active duty for varying periods to assist in and benefit from the intensified training.

"The 3rd Division assembled at Fort Lewis, Washington, and underwent preliminary training there. In January, 1940, it moved by transport to join the fleet in the Pacific and to participate in landing exercises in the vicinity of Monterey, California. After these exercises, the division was given intensive field training at Camp Ord, California.

"The assembly and divisional training of the 1st, 5th, and 6th Divisions, together with Fourth Corps troops and non-divisional units, culminated in April, 1940, with three weeks of corps maneuvers at Fort Benning, Georgia. During this time the 2nd Division and 1st Cavalry Division and corps troops maneuvered in eastern Texas. This was followed by three weeks of corps versus corps maneuvers between these two forces, plus the 7th Cavalry Mechanized Brigade, in the Sabine Area of Louisiana.

"During major divisional and corps field exercises, the division commander and staff of each National Guard division was given a three-day period of training in actual command and handling of one of the Regular Army divisions. During the large maneuvers in the Sabine Area, any National Guard state adjutant general and any National Guard division commander who had not participated as a division commander in a corps exercise was invited to attend the maneuvers as observer.

"Throughout the fiscal year 1940, practical training in the field for officers of all grades was stressed. Courses at the Command and General Staff School and the special service schools of the arms and services were suspended February 1st, 1940, and officers on duty there were sent to units of the Army undergoing field training.

"In order to disseminate to officers and men

of the Army the lessons gained from the current war in Europe, steps were taken to facilitate the revision of our training literature and revision of all mobilization training programs. Increased appropriations by Congress for this purpose have made this possible.

"During the fiscal year 1941, the Army extended its training activity on a scale never before attempted in peacetime. The primary training objective was the preparation of units to take the field on short notice at existing strength ready to function effectively in combat.

"Taking advantage of the lessons learned in the exercises conducted by Regular Army units during the preceding winter and spring, all four armies carried out maneuvers in the summer and fall of 1940, involving all continental Regular Army and National Guard mobile forces. Progress attained was marked, but the exercises demonstrated the necessity of continuing intensive training.

"To assist the Chief of Staff in his capacity as Commanding General of the Field Forces, a nucleus of General Headquarters was created and charged initially with the direction of training of all harbor defense and mobile troops within the continental United States and GHQ aviation.

"The passage of the Selective Service Act, the induction of the National Guard into federal service for a period of one year, and the expansion of the Regular Army created a training problem of vast proportions which necessitated adjustments in the program.

"The War Department instituted its planned mobilization training program, modified to meet these new conditions. Troop units generally were stationed at large posts and camps to facilitate training and to develop teamwork. Most of the large posts are in localities which permit year-round training, although enough are in other parts of the country to insure training and experimentation in all types of terrain and in various climates. The year of training prescribed was divided into three 4-month periods; the first devoted to individual and small unit training; the second to progressive combined arms training; and the third to corps and army training including field maneuvers. The climax of this period will come during the summer and fall of 1941 when the four armies, the GHQ Air Force, the Armored Force and parachute troops will participate in maneuvers involving more than half a million men.

"To provide means for the training of selectees, those inducted early were assigned to Regular and National Guard units. The replacement training center program of the army mobilization plan was initiated, and as fast as construction was completed, 21 centers were opened. The majority began operating in March and April, and by June were functioning at maximum capacity, receiving selectees from reception centers. At replacement training centers, selectees and recruits are given basic training in their arm or service for a period of 13 weeks and then are assigned to units. The maximum trainee capacity of these centers is now approximately 182,500. This system is greatly facilitating the training of the entire army.

"Training in special operations was conducted by selected units. Two divisions trained in landing operations, two combat teams participated in joint exercises with the Navy in the Caribbean area, and units stationed in the snow belt specialized in winter warfare training and tests of special equipment.

"Special attention has been given to air training. Tactical squadrons in continental United States and overseas stations have increased 500 per cent from the 1939 total. This has required additional flying personnel, likewise has accounted for the original three schools operating in 1939, expanding to a total of 40 schools, 28 of which are conducted through civilian contract arrangement. Additional flying training schools are authorized and likely by the end of the present calendar year will be in full operation. Twelve of the flying schools have been designated for the training of R. A. F. flying cadets.

"Pilot training has been increased 700 per cent from the output of graduates in 1939. It is estimated that at the close of the present fiscal year, the production of pilots for this period will be approximately 3,400. Enlisted personnel has kept pace in the development, for its strength has increased six times over that existing in 1939. The present figure of 132,000 has been augmented by nearly 10,000 flying cadets, together with personnel from former National Guard squadrons now inducted into Federal service. To assure that sufficient technicians are available for combat crews and ground crews, the technical schools have stepped up their production of trained graduates 16 times over the output of 1939. The close of the current fiscal year will see 20,000 graduates return to squadrons where their services will be largely instrumental in the success of the Air Corps expansion program.

"Evaluation of lessons learned from current operations abroad and numerous changes in our organization and equipment have necessitated a wide revision of training literature for the Army. Sixty field manuals and one hundred sixty technical manuals were pre-

pared and printed during the fiscal year. Complete revision of army extension courses is in progress.

"Supplemented by the facilities of the motion picture industry, the Signal Corps is engaged in a comprehensive training film production program. Some eighty training films and ninety film strip subjects have already been completed and distributed throughout the service. These visual aids are proving of great value in the training of the new army.

### Armament and Equipment

"Troop bases for a protective mobilization plan of approximately 1,400,000 men and an augmented force representing a ground army of about 2,200,000 men, plus an air force and replacements, have been established. Funds provided during fiscal year 1941, plus stocks on hand or under procurement, will, with some exceptions, provide modern equipment for the over-all requirements in critical and essential items for the protective mobilization plan and initial allowances in critical items for the augmented force. The exceptions mentioned comprise largely ammunition, combat maintenance in motor vehicles, completion of the modernized seacoast defense program, some chemical munitions, and combat reserve stocks of clothing and equipment. Financing of these shortages should be provided in subsequent estimates.

"a. Mechanization: The mounting experience and lessons learned from the present European conflict dictate a greater proportion of mechanized units in our Army. This has been accomplished by the provision in the protective mobilization plan and the augmented force of 6 and 8 armored divisions, 9 light tank battalions, 6 and 16 medium tank battalions to be equipped with heavy tanks in these respective forces. From the appropriations provided during fiscal year 1941, procurement has been initiated to cover the various types of combat vehicles, such as light and medium tanks, scout cars, and cross-country personnel carriers, in quantities to meet the needs of our protective mobilization plan and, with minor exceptions, sufficient to supply the initial requirements of the augmented force. Development is well along on a new heavy tank. In addition, scout cars will be available to meet the needs of 2 cavalry divisions, the initial requirements of 27 triangular infantry divisions, and 11 mechanized cavalry regiments.

"b. Anti-Aircraft: Considerable progress has been made in providing for critical items of modern anti-aircraft equipment. Funds made available by appropriations for the fiscal year 1941, together with items previously provided for, will generally provide guns and automatic weapons, as well as the necessary searchlights and fire control instruments for the 88 antiaircraft regiments, mobile and semi-mobile, and the 16 separate antiaircraft battalions included in the expanded force.

"The only items of this type remaining to be financed to complete the requirements of the force of approximately 2,200,000 men are some caliber .50 machine guns and mounts, 37-mm. automatic guns, the necessary fire control equipment for these weapons, and some searchlight trucks.

"The 90-mm. antiaircraft gun has been standardized, and a large number of these guns are in production.

"c. Seacoast Defense: A modernization program was initiated in fiscal year 1941 to replace outmoded armament with equipment of the most modern type for all harbor defenses in the continental United States. The programs for augmentation of the seacoast defenses of Hawaii and the Panama Canal were substantially advanced in fiscal year 1941.

"Funds made available by appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 will provide for essential fire control elements and some ordnance materiel for existing armament and installations. Shortages in equipment for the modernization program initiated in fiscal year 1941 must be financed by subsequent appropriation as construction on the various projects progresses.

"d. Miscellaneous Equipment: Modern small arms and artillery weapons have been financed by appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 in quantities sufficient to meet, with but few exceptions, the over-all requirements of the augmented force. These modern weapons include 60-mm. and 81-mm. mortars, machine guns of various types, semi-automatic rifles, 37-mm. tank and antitank guns, 105-mm. howitzers, and heavy artillery comprising 155-mm. and 8-inch guns and 240-mm. howitzers. About 900,000 semi-automatic rifles will have been provided upon the completion of the present program, which represents the approximate over-all requirements of the protective mobilization plan as well as the initial requirements of the augmented force.

"Procurement of sufficient 105-mm. howitzers for the initial needs of the augmented force has been initiated for the purpose of replacing the 75-mm. gun in the divisional light artillery regiments. Upon completion of the program for the fiscal year 1941, there will be sufficient 155-mm. guns comprising modernized (high-speed) and new M1 types, to cover the initial requirement of the expanded force. Further procurement of these weapons to meet requirements to cover maintenance has been

held in abeyance pending conclusions on tests now in process relating to the adoption of a new 155-mm. howitzer and 4.5-inch gun. These latter weapons are mounted on identical carriages. They present no production difficulties, and appear to offer great promise. Special ordnance maintenance vehicles have been financed to meet the over-all requirements of the protective mobilization plan and, with but few exceptions, the needs of this force in signal, chemical, quartermaster, engineer, and medical items are being provided.

"e. Motorization: Funds provided for procurement of motor vehicles during the fiscal year 1941, from both regular and supplemental appropriations, were adequate to complete the initial requirements of the protective mobilization plan and provided a limited amount for normal training replacement.

"Tactical organizations are being completely equipped with new equipment, Model 1939 and later, and the replaced vehicles made available for administrative use. Approximately 50% of the above requirements in motor vehicles will be filled by July 1, 1941, by actual deliveries of vehicles now under procurement. The delivery of 100% of the above requirements will be accomplished by about March, 1942, provided none of the vehicles under procurement are diverted to other uses.

"A marked improvement in cross-country mobility of tactical vehicles has resulted from development of the all-wheel drive.

"f. Distribution: All Regular Army and National Guard organizations have been arranged on one priority list for the distribution of the more important items of equipment which are essential to combat or training. Individual National Guard and Regular Army units are placed on this list according to their probable employment in the event of an emergency, and according to their training needs. All equipment and ammunition resources, whether procured from National Guard, Regular Army funds, or funds not specifically appropriated to either, have been pooled, and distribution is being made to both components in such a manner as to best meet the problems of the present emergency. The Chief of the National Guard Bureau has cooperated in every way in the establishment of policies affecting the diversion of equipment or funds to or from the National Guard.

"Shortages of equipment exist in most organizations and, with but few exceptions, are being rapidly overcome. These shortages are primarily due to:

"(1) The rapid, far-reaching expansion of the Army.

"(2) The time lag between the availability of funds and delivery of supplies.

"(3) Lack of modern or modernized depot stocks.

"(4) Time required for overhaul or modernization of old equipment which has been stored since 1918.

"g. Airplane Procurement: A substantial number of airplanes of the most modern combat and training types are being provided from appropriations for the fiscal year 1941. These, along with present available resources, will provide the 54 combat and 6 transport groups of the air corps program with initial requirements and ample reserves. Some equipment for service units under the program has been deferred to the fiscal year 1942. Material progress has been made in the development and acquisition of modern aircraft which are equal or superior in performance and adaptability to any military planes in the world today.

"Manufacturing plant space has been expanded 130 per cent to facilitate production of aircraft and aircraft accessories. Actual production, meanwhile, was three times greater in the fiscal year 1941 than in the fiscal year 1939."

## Navy League Sponsors Navy Day

Secretary of the Navy Knox has again acknowledged the Navy League of the United States as official sponsors of Navy Day, 27 October, 1941. The following is a copy of the letter by Secretary Knox to President Sheldon Clark, president of the Navy League:

June 20, 1941.

Dear Sheldon:

I am delighted to designate the Navy League of the United States as the official sponsor for the observance of Navy Day of 1941.

The observance of Navy Day this year takes on a greatly expanded significance. The Navy is already recognized as the greatest Navy in the world, and, when the building program which is now in progress is completed, we shall have on both oceans naval power superior to any that can be brought against us.

Thanking you for your great efforts in behalf of the Navy and assuring you of our fullest possible cooperation in order to make the Navy Day of 1941 a great success, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Knox.

Hon. Sheldon Clark  
Navy League of the United States  
Chicago, Illinois



## ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

## General Officers

Following off, appointed as major general, Regular Army, 1 July: Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Smith (brig. gen.); Maj. Gen. Philip B. Peyton, (brig. gen.).

## General Staff Corps

Lt. Col. William E. Shipp, from Madrid, Spain, 1 July, to military attaché, Lisbon, Portugal.

Maj. Norman C. Caum, from Lisbon, Portugal, to asst. military attaché, Madrid, Spain. Maj. James H. Marsh, San Salvador, El Salvador, relieved from military attaché for air to Honduras, upon arrival of successor.

## Adjutant General's Department

Following off, from station ind., to station ind.: Lt. Col. Myron J. Conway, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Hq., 1 Army Corps, Columbia, S. C.; Maj. Frederick R. Keeler, Boston, Mass., to 2d Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

## Judge Advocate General's Dept.

Maj. Allen W. Rigsby, JAGD-Res., appt. in JAGD, Regular Army, 1 July, and to off. of JAG, Wash., D. C.

## Quartermaster Corps

Col. Paul B. Parker, from Wash., D. C., to Seneca Ord. Depot, Waterloo, N. Y.

Col. Thomas L. Holland, to commanding officer, Gen. Depot, Atlanta, Ga., in add. to other duties.

Following off, from QM Depot, Chicago, Ill., to QM Procure. Planning Dist., that station: Maj. William H. Dukes, 2d Lt. John W. Hamilton.

Following off, from Wash., D. C., to Seneca Ord. Depot, Waterloo, N. Y.: Maj. Gerald F. Botsford, 1st Lt. Harold C. Yelverton. Maj. Frank F. Taylor, Jr., prior orders amended: 25 July.

Capt. Owen J. Olson, from San Francisco, Calif., to Unatilla Ord. Depot, Hermiston, Ore.

Capt. Glen E. Hoffo, from Camp Livingston, La., to const. QM, Wolf Creek Ord. Plant, Milan, Tenn.

Following off, from Wash., D. C., to Puerto Rican Dept., 1st Lt. New York, 9 July: Capt. George W. Stewart, 1st Lt. Ferris F. Barnes. 1st Lt. James Wilson, from Schenectady, N. Y., to asst. military attaché, Chungking, China.

1st Lt. William P. Cornelius, from Independence, Mo., to const. QM, Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.

2d Lt. Robert C. Woods, prior orders amended: to Off. of Under Sec. of War, Wash., D. C.

## Medical Corps

Maj. Charles D. Reid, prior orders amended: to Philippine Dept., 1st Lt. San Francisco, 21 Aug.

Capt. Martin P. Williams, prior orders further amended: to Hawaiian Dept., 1st Lt. San Francisco, 31 Aug.

1st Lt. James H. Worley, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Lillard N. Simmons, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Samuel P. Post, Jr., prior orders revoked.

## Dental Corps

Capt. Reginald J. Fallis, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., 28 July, to 3rd CASC, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.

## Corps of Engineers

Lt. Col. John H. Wahlman, from Camp Edwards, Mass., 5 July, to inactive status.

Maj. George B. Inge, from Columbus, O., to Off. C. of E., Wash., D. C.

Capt. John R. Botsford, from Savannah, Ga., 15 July, to 35th Eng. Reg., Camp Bowie, Tex.

1st Lt. David S. Pruitt, from Ft. Bragg,

N. C., 5 July, to 510th Eng. Bn., MacDill Fld., Fla.

1st Lt. George W. Cox, from Galveston, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex.

Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Off. of C. of E., Wash., D. C.: Stanley H. Arthur, James L. Murphy.

2d Lt. John S. Shapland, from Ft. Custer, Mich., to 510th Eng. Bn., MacDill Fld., Fla. 2d Lt. James H. Holcombe, from Camp Croft, S. C., to Eng. Dist., Mobile, Ala.

## Ordnance Department

Lt. Col. Carl C. Terry, prior orders revoked. Maj. Stanley C. Shubart, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Ord. Plant, Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. George B. Russell, from Wash., D. C., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

1st Lt. Wendell M. Knain, from Aberdeen Proving Gnd., Md., to Off. C. of E., Wash., D. C. 1st Lt. Joseph P. Fabey, from Aberdeen Proving Gnd., Md., to Raritan Arsenal, N. J.

## Signal Corps

1st Lt. Robert H. Arnold, prior orders amended: to 14 July for Philippine Dept. 1st Lt. Emerson W. Garling, prior orders revoked.

1st Lt. Fred R. Franzoni, Jr., from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to off. of CSO, Wash., D. C. Following off, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to War Dept. Message Center, Wash., D. C.: 1st Lt. Thomas N. Pyke, 2d Lt. George G. Grimmer, 2d Lt. Edwin C. Hinceline, 2d Lt. Joseph M. Wortsman, Jr.

## Chemical Warfare Service

Col. Maurice B. Willett, from Jacksonville, Fla., to commanding officer, CWS Depot, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

## Chaplain Corps

Ch. (Capt.) Thomas G. Proctor, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga., from 4th Div., to 4th CASC, that station.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Edward J. Burns, from Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., 15 July, to 49th Pur. Gp., Morrison Fld., W. Palm Beach, Fla.

Ch. (1st Lt.) William J. Beane, from Ft. Constitution, N. H., to 1st CASC, Ft. Terry, N. Y.

Ch. (1st Lt.) James H. Martin, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Cav. Replace. Trng. Center, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Minter Uzell, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to CA Repl. Trng. Center, Camp Callan, Calif.

## Cavalry

Lt. Col. Andrew E. Forsyth, Ft. Riley, to GSC, 2nd Cav. Div., that station.

## Field Artillery

Lt. Col. Josef R. Sheets, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to GSC, GHQ, Army War College, Wash., D. C.

Capt. William J. Daniel, Brooks Fld., Tex., to instructor, AC Adv. Fly. Sch., that station.

Following off, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Philippine Dept., 1st Lt. San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: 1st Lt. Gordon S. Crowl, 1st Lt. John Curtis, Jr., 1st Lt. John R. Forsythe, 1st Lt. James L. Hendry, 1st Lt. Howard M. Rich, 1st Lt. Larry G. Semmens, 1st Lt. Hubert W. Shurtz, 1st Lt. William R. Wood, 2d Lt. Newton D. Anthony, 2d Lt. Richard L. Duckwall.

2d Lt. Dario R. Bell, from Scott Fld., Ill., 5 July, to Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md. 2d Lt. Joel H. Eaves, from Camp Claiborne, La., to FA Sch., Ft. Sill, Okla.

## Coast Artillery Corps

Lt. Col. Webster H. Warren, from Seattle, Wash., to AA Artillery Sect., Third Army, San Antonio, Tex.

Capt. George A. Hoffman, Ft. Monroe, Va., to inst. CA Sch., that station.

Capt. Charles P. Austin, from Camp Claiborne, La., to 15th Sig. Ser. Bn., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Following off, from Camp Davis, N. C., 7 July, to CA Repl. Trng. Center, Ft. Eustis, Va.: Capt. William D. Britt, Jr., Capt. Carl F. Ende, Capt. Urban J. Hess, Capt. Wendell P. Ryerson, Capt. Harry C. Sawin, Capt. William C. Smith, Capt. Victor F. Thomas, Jr., 1st Lt. Arthur H. Cottingham, Jr., 1st Lt. James O. Dorsett, 1st Lt. Thaddeus C. Dukes, 1st Lt. Hayne P. Glover, Jr., 1st Lt. James B. McLaughlin, 1st Lt. Milton H. Townes, 2d Lt. Bernard F. Benning, 2d Lt. Thomas M. Culbertson, 2d Lt. Robert McN. Curtis, 2d Lt. John S. Pace, 2d Lt. Thomas F. Sharpe, Jr., 2d Lt. Phillip W. Shaw, 2d Lt. Robert R. Simpson, 2d Lt. John D. Skipper, 2d Lt. Howard L. Speer.

Following off, from station ind., to Philippine Dept., 1st Lt. San Francisco, Calif., 24 July: 1st Lt. Ralph P. Ford, Camp Forrest, Tenn.; 1st Lt. Buxton L. Layton, Jr., Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Clifton H. Chamberlain, Jr., Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Robert M. Curtis, Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. William A. Hamilton, Jr., Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Bernice F. Humphrey, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 2d Lt. Francis E. Leclair, Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Charles A. Pace, Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Felix C. Sharp, Jr., Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Philip W. Shaw, Camp Davis, N. C.; 2d Lt. Hugh E. Wandel, Camp Davis, N. C.

1st Lt. Beverly R. Gibbon, from Camp Davis, N. C., to Philippine Dept., 1st Lt. San Francisco, 14 July.

1st Lt. Elmer M. Wheeler, prior orders revoked.

## Infantry

Lt. Col. Joseph M. Murphy, prior orders revoked.

Lt. Col. Claude M. Adams, from Wash., D. C., 15 Aug., to Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.

Lt. Col. Frank P. Coffin, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 12th Inf., Ft. Dix, N. J.

Lt. Col. William L. Roberts, from Charleston, S. C., 20 July, to Arm. Force Board, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Lt. Col. Eugene V. Behan, from Arlington Cantonment, Va., 14 July, to Ft. Worth High Schools, Tex.

Maj. Gordon E. Roberts, from Los Angeles, to Inf. Sch. Ser. Command, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Albert K. Stebbins, Jr., from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Hq., II Army Corps, Wilmington, Del.

Maj. Willard K. Liebel, from Panama Canal Dept., to GSC, GHQ, Army War College, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Robert S. Cockrell, Jr., from Ft. Benning, Ga., 5 July, to inactive status.

1st Lt. Joe E. Duke, prior orders revoked. 1st Lt. Edward Stephenson, from Panama Canal Dept., to 8th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

1st Lt. John J. Crosby, from Ft. Benning, Ga., 1 Aug., to 3rd Arm. Div., Camp Polk, La.

2d Lt. Quentin R. G. Keith, from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Panama Canal Dept., 1st Lt. New York, 23 July.

## Air Corps

1st Lt. Herman J. Ruoff, from La Fayette, Ind., 10 July, to New England Aircraft Sch., Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. William F. Savole, from Hawaiian Dept., to Stockton, Calif.

Following 2d Lts. from Barksdale Fld., La., 15 July, to AC Adv. Fly. Sch., Kelly Fld., Tex.: James P. Lyle, James S. Howard, Roger F. Enkins, William H. Carpenter, Isaac N. Taylor.

## Orders to Retired Officers

Lt. Col. John J. Madigan, 1 July, to active duty, Gen. Dispensary, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Peter LeToney, 1 July, to off. The AG, Wash., D. C.

## Promotions

Following officers, Medical Corps, promoted, 1 July:

Capt. (Maj. Army of U. S.) to Majors: Jesse B. Helfrich, George D. Newton, Thomas A. Wildman, George E. Leone, Duran H. Summers, A. H. Schwichtenberg, James H. Forsee, Ehrling L. Bergquist, Walter A. Carlson, Wendell A. Weller, Robert M. Allott, Clinton S. Lyter, Steven V. Guzak, Walter L. Peterson, Edward J. Tracy, Russell S. Leone, Arnold A. Albright, Dwight M. Kuhns, Robert C. Gaskill, L. A. Mattenes, Dan C. Ogle, Arthur L. Streeter, William S. Stone, John A. Isherwood, Milford T. Kubin, Harold B. Luskcombe, John E. Pluenneke, Charles L. Baird, James D. Gardner, Thomas N. Page, Emmett B. Cooke, Samuel L. Cooke, Harold E. Coder, Austin Lowrey, Jr., Victor A. Byrnes, Jasper N. Knox, William S. George, Carl W. Tempel, Kenneth G. Gould, Suel Pazdrat.

1st Lts. (Capt. Army of U. S.) to Capt.:

George A. Rader, Edwin W. Hakala, William E. Strozler, William C. White, Robert S. Higdon, Homer E. Leach, Fred J. Fielding, Philip J. Smith, Herbert D. Edger, Frank P. Pipa, Ernest M. Nielsen, Myles P. Mouraund, Robert McA. Davis.

Following 2d Lts. (1st Lts. Army of U. S.) promoted to 1st Lt., 1 July:

Corps of Engineers—John E. Walker, Charles A. Armstrong, Robert J. Chandler, Stanley R. Kelley, John B. W. Corey, Jr., Rolfe N. Blumett, Horace M. Witbeck, Charles B. Schweizer, Alfred M. Eschbach, Harold K. Howell, William B. Stelzenmuller, Wilmer K. Benson, Jr., Charles T. Bagley, Harry E. Skinner, Myron E. Page, Jr., Carroll H. Dunn, Judson W. Wark, John C. Pappas, Gilbert B. Hall, Edmund M. Fry, Jr., Harry G. Woodbury, Jr., William C. Holley, George W. Bennett, Joseph E. Venle, Robert N. Anderson, Herbert E. Brown, John C. Potter, Jr., William J. Ellison, Jr., Frank Miller, Jr., Ernest Leffed, Perry B. Hackett, Frederick Zitzer, James R. Rorabaugh, James H. Beddow, Earl C. Paukes, Andrew V. Inge.

Signal Corps—Carolus A. Brown, Winfred A. Ross.

Chemical Warfare Service—Laverne A. Parks, Jack E. Babcock.

Cavalry—Perry E. Conant, Leland W. Cramer, Edwin T. Knight.

Field Artillery—John V. Roddy, Clifton F. Von Kann, Murray E. Sparks, James R. Wergin, Frank G. White, Gregory L. Higgins, Leo B. Burkett, Joseph H. Stangle, Meredith E. Allen.

Coast Artillery Corps—Herman H. Hauck, John D. Wood, Aaron A. Abston, Willard J. Hodges, Jr., Jerome S. Byrne.

Infantry—Lloyd H. Gomes, Melvin C. Helfers, Edward B. Bissell, M. Griffith Berg, George E. Deshon, Amos G. Johnson, (QMC), William R. Peers, John E. Jarmin, William M. Summers, Robert P. Hagen, Charles P. Stone, Arthur T. Sausser, Samuel M. Swear-

ingen, Wayne G. Springer, Thomas P. Bell, Elton W. Ringsak.

Air Corps—Felix M. Hardison, Howard M. Means, John H. Griffith, Leland G. Fiegel, Thomas D. Brown, Harry P. Leber, Jr., McClellan F. Stunkard, Jr., John R. Allison, Michael J. Coffield, Steele R. Patterson, Raymond A. Davis, Thornton K. Myers, Lloyd H. Dalton, Jr., John R. Kilgore, Henley V. Bastin, Jr., Edwin S. Chickering, Guy L. Hudson, Jr., Henry G. Barrett, Robert C. Orth, Andrew O. Lerche.

Following off, 30 June, rank ind.: Arnel B. Adams, QM, Maj.; Hadsell E. Alexander, CW, 1st Lt.; Samuel E. Bistline, Engr., 1st Lt.; Clarence W. Brown, Inf., 1st Lt.; John H. Costinett, Engr., 1st Lt.; James F. Eason, CA, Capt.; Allan V. G. Forbes, Ord., 1st Lt.; James C. Forsyth, Engr., 1st Lt.; Gordon J. Fuller, Cav., 1st Lt.; Kenneth W. Gardner, FA, Maj.; John A. George, Cav., 1st Lt.; Wiley J. Hale, MA, 1st Lt.; Wilfred H. Haughey, Inf., 1st Lt.; William R. Henderson, Flin., 1st Lt.; Emory S. Hunt, Jr., Inf., 1st Lt.; Kenneth A. Leland Johnson, Inf., Capt.; Bernard C. Jordan, Jr., Engr., 1st Lt.; Frederick D. Kenison, CA, Maj.; Robert C. Kingsbury, FA, 1st Lt.; Clay P. Kniss, Dent., Maj.; James L. Layton, Jr., Ord., 1st Lt.; Joseph Letteriello, CA, 1st Lt.; Irvin W. McQuone, Dent., Maj.; Anthony J. Nicolette, Med., Capt.; Richard J. O'Malley, Inf., 1st Lt.; George W. Pinnell, Inf., 1st Lt.; Harold F. Richards, CW, 1st Lt.; George T. Riggs, Med., Capt.; Joseph D. Sebes, CA, 1st Lt.; Harold G. Shirk, CW, 1st Lt.; George E. Simmons, Chap., Maj.; Robert D. Spencer, Inf., 1st Lt.; Paul L. Suhay, Med., Capt.; Marcellus F. Tinnell, Engr., 1st Lt.; Thomas C. Veale, Inf., 1st Lt.; Warren E. Waters, CA, 1st Lt.; Nathan Wolf, Med., Capt.

Following off, 28 June, rank ind.: Chester P. Carson, FA, 1st Lt.; Robert R. Litchner, FA, 1st Lt.; George C. Riley, QM, Capt.; Elmer J. Smith, QM, 1st Lt.

Following 2d Lts., to 1st Lt., 30 June: Frederic N. Oettinger, Jr., Charles A. Page, Joseph J. Baratta, Joseph W. Zimmerman.

## Temporary Promotions

Following off, 30 June, rank ind.: John W. Angell, Inf., Capt.; Arthur V. Burholt, Inf., Capt.; Frank T. Russell, Inf., 1st Lt.; Rene L. DeBlois, FA, Maj.; Hugh F. Evans, QMC, Maj.; Joseph A. Guilfoe, FA, Capt.; Robert K. Hall, Inf., Maj.; Otis C. Hewett, Inf., 1st Lt.; Ronald J. Hopkins, QMC, Capt.; Robert W. Kenny, FA, Maj.; Raymond N. Lee, FA, Capt.; Arthur O. Lindquist, DC, Maj.; Herman A. Peterson, FA, Capt.; John J. Prybyla, FA, Capt.; Robert M. Simonon, MC, Capt.; Walter J. Spitzmuller, Inf., 1st Lt.; Jac Oakley Ullman, FA, Capt.; William H. Van Dine, FA, Capt.; Howard D. Wilcox, Jr., FA, Capt.

## Temporary Appointments

Following to 2d Lt., 1 July: Jose A. Ayala, Inf., Puerto Rican Dept.; Jack S. Bailey, CAC, Camp Stewart, Ga.; Charles J. Benner, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Robert A. Cranmer, CE, Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Harold S. Davis, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; James H. Ferguson, Jr., CAC, Camp Stewart, Ga.; James L. Folse, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; John J. Greer, Jr., Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.; James S. Kennan, CAC, Camp Stewart, Ga.; Donald W. Kilbourne, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Joseph W. Kiley, Inf., Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Joseph P. Lallande, Inf.,

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WITH country places away from Washington, heads of the services are fortunate enough to be able to outwit the "heated term" as diplomats dub the torrid summer temperature of the Capital. The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson have Highhold, their lovely estate on Long Island; the Secretary of the Navy often joins Mrs. Knox at their summer place at Manchester, N. H., as he did last week-end and will no doubt again over the Fourth, unless, of course, a cruise on his governmental yacht, The Sequoia, tempts him more; the Under Secretary of War, Mr. Robert P. Patterson is only a few hours away by plane from his place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, where Mrs. Patterson and the children have been for some time, and the Under Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal has also a place up on the Hudson, which bears the intriguing name of "The Animal Kingdom." Mrs. Forrestal and two sons, Michael and Peter, left last week for their farm and they expect to be gone some time—the children all summer. They have with them playmates Duff Cooper, son of Alfred Duff Cooper, and Milo Cripps, nephew of the British Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Before leaving Washington Mrs. Forrestal was hostess at a delightful afternoon party at their home in Woodland Drive, overlooking Rock Creek Park.

The Chief of Staff, General Marshall, and Mrs. Marshall, have their recent purchase in the hunting country of near-by Virginia to which to escape—the charming old colonial mansion and garden in Leesburg; and the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Stark, and Mrs. Stark are the happy possessors of a summer place on Lake Carey in the lovely rolling country of Pennsylvania. The gentlemen with planes always at their disposal have no difficulty in getting a change of scene—no difficulty, that is, but want of time, which is very much of "the essence" in Washington at present.

Admiral Stark, Under Secretary Forrestal, Assistant Secretary Bard and Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey were among the invited guests at the luncheon Tuesday of the American Women's Volunteer Service, when they gave their opening canteen repast behind the Munitions Building, a service designed to aid the officers and

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

civilian clerks in National Defense jobs. Mrs. Raymond Lee is the local president of the organization.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Condon have bought a place at London-Town, an old colonial settlement in Anne Arundel Co., Md., half way between Washington, Annapolis and Edgewood, on South River. Comdr. and Mrs. Condon expect to make the farm there their all-the-year-round home. Comdr. Condon is on duty in the Navy Department, so will commute.

Capt. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara have come to Washington after a tour of duty in Hawaii, and their trip back to the States on the USAT Republic was interesting, inasmuch as they made the voyage without touching San Francisco, coming through the Canal up to New York along the coast.

Digging in at Woodley Park Towers, in Washington, are two families from the Point—Major and Mrs. Edward H. Young and Maj. and Mrs. Robert M. Montague, and a third family is that of Maj. and Mrs. Ewing H. France also from West Point, who have taken a house in Alexandria, Va.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold Nelson have arrived from Honolulu and have taken a house at 123 Grafton St., Chevy Chase, D. C., after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. William Wrightson.

Mrs. George Grunert, wife of the Commanding General of the Philippines, and her daughter, Mrs. H. R. Wynkoop, are passing the summer with her brother, Col. Steven Reynolds at Warrenton, Va. Mrs. Theodore Kalakuka, wife of Major Kalakuka is also in near-by Virginia with her children.

Mrs. Royal Reynolds, wife of Capt. Reynolds, USA, and her sister, Mrs. H. S. Gaston, wife of Capt. Gaston, have returned from Manila and are spending the summer with their uncle and aunt, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George P. Tyner.

Mrs. John H. King, Jr., wife of Capt. King, USMC, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. David Tewksbury in Chevy Chase.

Miss Mildred Elizabeth Paddock, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, is at Ft. Monroe, Va., visiting Brig. Gen. Frank S. Clark, Commandant of the Coast Artillery School, and Mrs. Clark.

Lt. and Mrs. C. L. Nelson entertained at a cocktail party last Sunday at their home in Arlington, Va., having as guests among others, Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. Wyatt, Mrs. J. P. Clay, wife of Lt. Comdr. Clay and Lt. and Mrs. M. H. Hubbard who have recently arrived from Honolulu and taken a house in Arlington, Va.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Seth Williams are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs. Remy Wadleigh, wife of Lieutenant Wadleigh, who arrived from Honolulu last week, to be with them in Washington, while Lieutenant Wadleigh is at sea.

At the Danes Club at Narragansett, last night, the first dinner dance of the season was given to welcome Army and Navy officials stationed in the area.

The Army-Navy dinner dance had a long list of military sponsors, headed by Admiral E. J. King, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Adm. E. C. Kalbfus, president Naval War College, Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, commanding Sixth Army Corps; Brig. Gen. R. E. Haines, general commanding harbor defenses of Narragansett Bay area, and others.

In Washington, Commander and Mrs. Charles Windsor entertained at a cocktail party Saturday evening in their apartment at Wardman Park Hotel, later tak-

(Please turn to Page 1276)



MRS. VINCENT W. SIREN who before her marriage, 7 June 1941, to Lieutenant Siren, USA, was Miss Mary Elizabeth Bibb, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph R. Bibb, USA.

### Weddings and Engagements

CULMINATING a romance that blossomed while her father was Executive Officer of the United States Military Academy, in 1939, Miss Margaret Christian was married to Second Lt. Francis Cornelius Fitzpatrick Wednesday afternoon, 2 July, at the famous old San Miguel Mission near Paso Robles, Calif.

Daughter of Brig. Gen. Thomas Jackson Christian, Commanding Officer of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Camp Roberts, Calif., charming Miss Christian was educated at the Elementary School of the University of Chicago, at Rollins College in Roanoke, Va., and at the University of Texas. Her husband, a June 11 graduate of West Point, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Milwaukee, Wis. A graduate of St. John's Military Academy in Delaware, Wis. he also attended Marquette High School and Marquette University, prior to entering the United States Military Academy. His parents and his three brothers traveled west to be present at the wedding.

Other guests at the wedding included Col. and Mrs. Ralph Kimball, the latter a sister of the bride's mother, and Mrs. Marie LaVole, also a sister of Mrs. Christian.

In marrying Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, Miss Christian is fulfilling the military traditions of her family, for she is a great grand-daughter of the noted Civil War strategist, General "Stonewall" Jackson. Her brother, Lt. "Jack" Christian, is in the Air Corps, and stationed in the Philippines. The bridegroom is commissioned in the Cavalry, and it is expected that he will shortly be stationed at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

At high noon on Saturday 28 June in the Cadet Chapel at West Point, Miss Harvie Ray Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Arnold of Waban, Mass., was married to Lt. Leroy Pierce Collins, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. P. Collins of Ft. Sill, Okla. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of white net with a fingertip veil of tulle held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms and carried white bride's roses.

Mrs. Allen N. Swain, Jr., of Brookline, Mass., was matron of honor for her sister and the maid of honor was Miss Constance Collins, sister of Lieutenant Collins. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret Munder of Springfield, Mass., Miss Margaret Bent of Taunton, Mass., Miss Charlotte Essex of Peoria, Ill., and Mrs. Edward Ives Peck of Cleveland, Ohio. Lt.

Joseph Weidner, a classmate of Lieutenant Collins, acted as his best man and his ushers were Lts. Herbert W. Frawley and Wendell P. Knowles and Cadets John Atwood, Curtis C. George and George R. Allin. All were in uniform and after the ceremony the bridal party left the Chapel under an arch of Sabers, preceding to the Hotel where a reception was held on the terrace overlooking the Hudson.

Mrs. Collins was graduated in June from Smith College and Lieutenant Collins received his commission with the class of 1941 at West Point. Lieutenant and Mrs. Collins will be at home after 1 August, at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The wedding of Miss Bette Ruth Oliver and Mr. Joseph Ibbotson Barker took place in the Episcopal Saint Mary's By the Sea, Pacific Grove, Calif., on Saturday 7 June at 8:30 o'clock. Chaplain John R. Wright officiated, assisted by the Rev. Albert E. Clay. Miss Oliver is the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Millard F. W. Oliver of the Presidio of Monterey, Calif., and Mr. Barker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barker II and Grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Barker of Omaha, Neb.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a delicate white silk net and chantilly lace gown. Panels of chantilly lace fell from the shoulders forming the princess style. In the back, panels of lace extended into a long train and in front they were separated by the silk net to form a redingote effect. The leg o'mutton sleeves were of lace from the elbow to points that extended over the hand and the high neck line was finished with a small round lace collar. The orange blossoms, the bride's great grandmother, grandmother and mother wore at their weddings, were used to hold the long silk net veil to the satin and lace halo. Bands of chantilly lace formed scallops at the end of the long veil. Over the longer veil fell a finger-tip veil of silk illusion. Butterfly Orchids and Dendrobium in shower arrangement formed the bride's bouquet and her only piece of jewelry was a platinum and diamond bracelet, gift of the bridegroom.

The Matron of Honor was Mrs. A. A. G. Kirchhoff. The bridesmaids were Miss Winifred Stillwell, daughter of Major General and Mrs. Stillwell and Miss Evelyn Wright, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. John R. Wright.

Lt. Kenneth U. Deans was Mr. Barker's best man and the ushers were Maj. A. A. G. Kirchhoff, Lts. Donald S. Nero, Robert L. Beckwith and Harold K. Howell.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

5 July 1941

Mr. John Moore, son of Maj. and Mrs. John M. Moore, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. George E. Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Maj. and Mrs. R. W. Harper have Miss Frances Harper, of Seattle, Wash., visiting them for the early part of July.

Col. and Mrs. Prickett, who left the Post on June 28, have taken an apartment in the Chalfont Pinehurst, N. C. Their daughters will join them at Ft. Bragg later on. Miss Polly Prickett has gone to Pittsfield, Mass., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roberts. Miss Virginia Prickett spent Fourth of July at Ft. Mead, Virginia, with her sister and brother-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Frank Miller. Miss Virginia Prickett will attend William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va.

Mrs. Helmar Lystad, of Washington, D. C., who has recently been appointed hostess of the United States Corps of Cadets, will assume her new duties on the 15th of July. Mrs. Lystad is the widow of a former instructor at the Military Academy and has for the last five years been a chaperon at Holton Arms in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Lystad was Miss Marla Thoma, of Buffalo, Wyoming, before her marriage to Lieutenant Lystad. Miss Ann Lystad, a recent honor graduate of Holton Arms, will attend Smith College in the fall.

For a number of years the Cadet Hops have been held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Due to the change in summer activities the Hops will be held on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Receiving at the July 2nd Hop were Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smith, Jr., and at the 3 July Hop Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Garvin.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Letzelter returned the early part of the week from a visit in Mansfield, Ohio, with Capt. Letzelter's mother Mrs. M. W. Letzelter.

Col. and Mrs. A. R. Kimbal left the post on Thursday to visit in their former home Amsterdam, N. Y.

Miss Sally Anderson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Jonathan Anderson, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Ann Lystad, daughter of Mrs. Helmar Lystad, also of Washington, are the home guests of Colonel and Mrs. S. Benjamin Arnold at Rockhurst Garrison, New York.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

1 July 1941

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Capt. Alan Kirk, USN, came here last Tuesday to address the American Women's Voluntary Service at their first meeting in Mahan Hall. Mrs. Willson, wife of Rear Adm. Russell Willson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is honorary president of the Annapolis Chapter.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Stirling have gone to Rehoboth Beach, Del., where they will spend July and August.

Mrs. J. G. Blanche and her children left yesterday for New London, Conn., where Comdr. Blanche is stationed.

Mrs. Brashers, wife of Comdr. George W. Brashers, has gone to Jamestown, R. I., for the summer.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert A. Cook and their daughters, Constance and Shirley, have returned after visiting in Vicksburg, Miss.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Valvin R. Sinclair will entertain Thursday afternoon at the Skeet Club on the Rifle Range.

Lt. and Mrs. N. S. Prime and their daughter, Patricia, of Washington, were guests last week of Mrs. Barton L. Keen.

Mrs. Andrews, widow of Adm. Philip Andrews has arrived at Carval Hall for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Bulmer, widow of Capt. Roscoe Carlyle Bulmer, USN, has as her house guests at Ogley Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Bulmer and their daughter, Miss Blythe Bulmer, of Reno, Nev.

### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

29 June 1941

Lt. Col. Daniel R. Fox, USMC, and Mrs. Fox, chose red, white and blue flowers to adorn the candlelit table last evening in Pacific Coast Club when they entertained at dinner and dancing, preceded by an informal cocktail party in the clubhouse.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Isaac Kidd were the honor guests, and others invited were Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, Capt. and Mrs. Alan Shapley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Fuqua, Chaplain and Mrs. Thomas L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Register, Lt. and Mrs. Leo Bachman, Lt. and Mrs. Charles Mann, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson and Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Crowley.

Prior to sailing Friday on the SS Lurline for Hawaii, Mrs. C. L. Green, wife of Comdr. Green, and her children were the inspiration of an al fresco barbecue in picturesque Banning Park, Wilmington, which was arranged by Mrs. H. J. Witz, a Belmont Heights neighbor of the Navy matron. The eleventh birthday of Mrs. Green's twin sons, Casey and Dickie, was celebrated at the picnic, which was enjoyed by a score of Navy and civilian friends.

Big Bear in the San Bernardino mountains is luring Major and Mrs. Karl C. Frank and their children, Karl, Wayne and Joan, for a

ten-day outing, after a short visit in Santa Ana with Major Frank's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Kyle. En route to their home, the family will tarry a few days with Mrs. George Frank in Los Angeles, mother of Major Frank.

Among those entertaining friends at the Thursday night buffet supper in Pacific Coast Club were Lt. Comdr. Irwin F. Landis, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Landis of Santa Ana.

### NORFOLK, VA.

3 July 1941

Comdr. and Mrs. Curry E. Eason, who have been living at the Nansemond Hotel, Ocean View, since their arrival in Norfolk last April, entertained Friday night at a dinner given in the hotel. Covers were laid for twelve, and Comdr. and Mrs. Eason's guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. N. McFarlane, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. L. Tedder, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Woodbury, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. K. S. Shook, and Lt. (jg) and Mrs. N. B. Davis Jr.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lester D. Hundt and Comdr. and Mrs. George Price were hosts on Sunday afternoon at the Bay Colony Club, Virginia Beach, in honor of the officers of the USS Pocomo and their wives. Hours for calling were from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Lt. Comdr. Grady Baskin Whitehead of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Mrs. Whitehead, entertained Thursday night at a dinner party given at the Cavalier Beach Club, Virginia Beach, in honor of Rear Adm. Many H. Simons, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, and Mrs. Simons. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mrs. P. W. Collins, wife of Lt. Comdr. Collins was the guest of honor on Tuesday at a beautifully appointed luncheon given by Mrs. Gaines A. Tyler at her home in Colonial Place. The other guests included Mrs. Russell Lucas, Mrs. Pearl Eldridge, Mrs. C. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. M. A. Long, Mrs. Wallace Blue, Mrs. J. J. Hudson, Mrs. Richard Smith, Mrs. H. S. Stoll, Mrs. W. B. Chiswell, Mrs. Arthur Hall, Mrs. Lucian J. Ker, Mrs. Marius De Martino, Mrs. Granville Filer and Mrs. E. L. Tyler.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. L. Perkins were hosts on Tuesday evening at their quarters in the Navy Yard, at a buffet supper. Among their guests were Lieutenant and Mrs. T. C. Loomis, Mrs. Hines and Miss Joan Hines.

### WESTOVER FIELD, MASS.

28 June 1941

Distinguished Army officials in the persons of Col. Vernon L. Burge and Maj. William F. Nee, both of whom are department heads and First Corps Area inspectors in their respective fields, paid a visit to this airbase during the week.

Col. Burge spent three days at this base inspecting all phases of Westover's administration, troop training and all other general and official business. Major Nee spent less time here and was primarily concerned with the Post Public Relations Department. Both of these officials expressed complete satisfaction with progress being shown here.

An afternoon interview aired over station WHYN, Holyoke, was a feature of the visit of these officers. Col. Burge was on the air with Colonel Richard H. Ballard, Executive Officer at this base, and both spoke primarily of their respective duties. Later on in the afternoon, Major Nee, accompanied by Lt. Gardner A. Dean, were on the air, and the former gave the radio audience a clear insight into the functions of Army Public Relations Bureaus, the one at this station being specifically mentioned.

The officers staff here was considerably augmented this week with the arrivals of Lt. Col. William H. Neblett, of Los Angeles, Calif., and Lt. Col. Harold W. Dutcher of New York City. Both of these high ranking officials are here for permanent station; the former for the important assignment of Asst. Executive Officer in Post Headquarters, and the former will be the Signal Officer of the 4th Bombardment Wing.

This week proved of special significance to enlisted men here because of great strides made by two of its members toward gaining commissions in the Army Reserve. First was former M/Sgt. Armand Blais of the Medical Corps, who is already wearing "bars" as a Second Lieutenant. Sergeant Blais has been in the Regular Army for the past seventeen years.

The announcement of this promotion was followed by a notification from the First Corps Area, Army Base, Boston, Mass., to the effect that Staff Sgt. Edward F. Wilson of the Signal Corps here has been selected to attend the Officer Candidates School at Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Important notifications, almost daily for the past two weeks, have been made to the effect that men must take regular flight practice. The point is that every one of "the ten men on the ground required to keep one plane in the air" must on occasion leave the ground because there will be times when emergency repair work will have to be done away from the home station.

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Following a reception at the home of the bride's parents in the Presidio, Mr. and Mrs. Barker left on their wedding trip south.

The bride attended Ripon College in Wisconsin and Florida State College for Women, where she became affiliated with Alpha Gamma Delta National Social sorority. Mr. Barker is a graduate of the University of Omaha and a member of the Phi Sigma Phi Fraternity and a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. When they return after 20 July they will be at home in Omaha, Nebr., where the bridegroom is in business.

Miss Jean Lucille Putnam, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln F. Putnam, of Ft. Sam Houston, became the bride of Lt. Charles Manly Walton, Jr., of Randolph Field, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Manly Walton of Morgantown, N. C., at present stationed at Camp Croft, S. C., on Friday, 27 June, at 8:30 in the evening, at the Ft. Sam Houston Post Chapel.

Chaplain L. D. Miller officiated at the ceremony, which took place in the soft candlelight of the myriads of white tapers in full candelabra, against a background of white gladioli and white Shasta daisies.

Mrs. W. O. Rawls, organist, played a program of wedding music as the guests arrived.

The ushers, who made an arch of their sabres after the ceremony, and who wore their white summer uniforms, were Lts. Robert R. Gideon, Jr., Alvan C. Gillem, Robert W. Strong, and Capt. John J. Hastings, all of Randolph Field. Lt. Roscoe C. Crawford, Jr., of Randolph Field, was best man.

Miss Betty Sue McMillin, of Portland, Texas, was the maid of honor.

The bride, entering with her father, wore an exquisite wedding dress of ivory net and Chantilly lace. The bodice was made of the delicate lace, with long tight sleeves, squared V-neckline, and low hip-line. To this was gathered the very full skirt, of layer upon layer of ivory net, over deep ivory satin, extending into a short train. She wore her mother's lavalier, a circle of pearls, each centered by a diamond. Her fingertip veil and face veil were gathered to a halo-cap of pleated ivory illusion, studded with seed-pearls. Her bouquet was of Alba orchids, set in sprays of stephanotis, and puffs of ivory tulle, showered with satin ribbons and stephanotis.

The reception after the ceremony was held at the Ft. Sam Houston Officer's Club. In the line were Col. and Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Charles E. Duller, of Blessing, Texas, aunt of the bride, Lt. and Mrs. Walton, and Miss McMillin. Also assisting in the houseparty was Mrs. J. K. Boles.

Del Monte Hotel near Carmel, Calif., was the scene of the marriage of Miss Bessie Mae Waltz, daughter of Mrs. Lillian C. Waltz of Carmel and the late Capt. James A. Waltz, Inf. USA, to Capt. Richard Gates Williams, Inf. USA. Captain Williams is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Williams of Meridian, Miss.

The candlelight ceremony was read by Chaplain Kirtley of the 32nd Inf., on Monday evening 16 June at 8 p. m. Mrs. Victor Sinclair of Carmel was the matron of honor. Capt. Victor Sinclair of the 53rd Inf. was the best man.

The bride was educated at Indianapolis, Ind. schools, and attended Butler University of that city. Captain Williams attended the University of Mississippi and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, Class of 1937, and at present stationed at Ft. Ord, Calif. with the 32nd Infantry.

The couple will be at home in Carmel until Captain Williams new orders are official.

Mrs. Kenneth Clarke Bonney of Warrington, Fla., announces the engagement of her daughter Elizabeth Virginia, to Lt. Samuel Appleton, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Appleton of Warren, Va.

Miss Bonney is the daughter of the late Maj. Kenneth Clarke Bonney, USA. Lt. Appleton is now stationed at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Miss Patricia Jean Oppy, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Glenn C. Oppy, was married to Mr. Calvin Byson Banigan, Sunday 29 June at four o'clock at the Wesley Methodist Church in Washington, D. C. A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's home, 3358 Tennyson St., N. W.

Capt. Harry W. Prescott, Assistant CQM for the Harbor Defenses of Long Island, was married Saturday afternoon, 21 June, to Mrs. Lee Murphy, Boston. Maj. Hugo Jacobson, Constructing Quartermaster of the Harbor Defenses of Long Island, and Mrs. Jacobson, were attendants at the small private ceremony held in New London.

Miss Jeanne Frost Walker of Charleston, S. C. was married to Lt. Austin S. Igleheart, Jr., USMC, 27 June in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Charleston, by the Rev. Dr. George Clair St. John, headmaster of Choate School, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Albert Rhett Stuart, the rector.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Henry Frost Pluckney Walker, had Miss Dorothy M. Gibbon, a cousin, as her maid of honor and only attendant. James Bridwell Igleheart was his brother's best man.

Mrs. Igleheart is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harford Pluckney Walker. (Continued on Next Page)

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lieutenant Igleheart, who is stationed at Parris Island, S. C., is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin S. Igleheart of Greenwich, Conn., and Myrtle Grove Plantation, S. C.

A wedding of interest solemnized Wednesday 25 June in Greensboro, N. C. was that of Miss Eloise McNeill Hendrix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Houston Hendrix and Lt. John W. Dobson of Ft. El Campo, Calif., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mills Dobson of the Chamberlin hotel, Old Point Comfort.

The ceremony was at 8:30 in the evening at the home of the bride on Country Club drive with the Rev. Charles F. Myers, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro, officiating.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a bridal gown of net and tulle with court train. The skirt of white net fell from a fitted bodice which was fashioned with full bishop sleeves and a V neckline. Her veil of rose point lace was arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms and fell to the length of the train. She wore an heirloom heart-shaped brooch of pearls centered with a diamond which Lieutenant Dobson's mother had worn at her wedding, and which she gave her son's bride. Her flowers were a bouquet of white orchids and bouvardia.

Miss Betty Kerr Hendrix, sister of the bride, was the only attendant.

William H. Hendrix, Jr., brother of the bride, served as best man.

Lt. and Mrs. Dobson are spending their honeymoon at Colorado Springs and Lake Arrowhead, Calif. They will make their home at Ft. El Campo, Calif.

Mrs. Dobson was graduated from Hollins college.

Lieutenant Dobson attended Culver Military academy and was graduated from the University of Richmond, and the United States Military academy, West Point, in 1939.

From Honolulu comes word of the marriage of Miss Florence Elizabeth Boone, daughter of Comdr. Horace R. Boone, USN, and Mrs. Boone of Corpus Christi, to Ens. William D. Bonvillian, USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. Claude A. Bonvillian of Philadelphia, Pa., which took place 19 June, in the Purke Memorial chapel, St. Andrew's Close, amid a setting of white island flowers. The Rev. Ardyss T. Dean officiated.

The bride arrived in Honolulu 3 June and was the house guest of Lt. Comdr., and Mrs. Eugene F. May, and the former gave her hand in marriage, and the reception which followed the ceremony took place at their home in Ualakaa street.

The bridal gown was of blush pink dotted swiss fashioned with pinafore shoulder line and full skirt, the pinafore trimmed with insertion of embroidered organdy.

A coronet held the veil which was of matching pink tulle and the bride carried an arm bouquet of white water lilies. She wore a strand of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. May attended the bride as matron of honor.

Lt. D. S. Marcy of the Medical Corps was Ens. Bonvillian's best man. The ushers who formed the traditional arch of crossed swords were Ens. J. D. P. Hodapp, Jr., Ens. D. C. Sleeper, Ens. J. A. Benham

and Ens. D. A. Dertien.

The young couple left for a honeymoon trip on Windward Oahu. They will be at home later at 345F Seaside avenue.

The young bride, attended Scripps college at Claremont, Calif., and is a graduate of the University of Washington. She is a member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority.

Ens. Bonvillian was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1939 and is attached to the USS Faragut at Pearl Harbor.

Miss Molly Gruber, daughter of Mrs. Edmund Louis Gruber, of Washington, D. C., and the late Brigadier General Gruber, was married at Wyncote, Pa., Friday in All Hallows Episcopal Church to Mr. John Orvis Stoddard, son of Mrs. Wilford Cameron Stoddard, and the late Mr. Stoddard, of Wyncote. Rev. Frederick B. Halsey officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Col. George H. Baird, of Wakefield, R. I., and attended by her sister, Miss Barbara Gruber. Mr. Lewis Orvis Harvey, of Bellefonte, Pa., was best man.

Mrs. Frank Carsom Jewell announces the engagement of her daughter, Bobby, to Lt. Floyd B. E. Mayhre, USN. They will be married sometime during the summer.

Miss Jewell is the daughter of the late Col. Carsom Jewell, USA.

Dr. and Mrs. Solon Arthur Dodds, of Annapolis, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie Wolcott Dodds, to Ens. Alexander H. Van Keuran, Jr., USNR, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. H. Van Keuran, of Chevy Chase, Md.

Miss Dodds attended the Girls' Latin School in Baltimore and studied in the Maryland Institute of Fine and Applied Arts. She is a member of Tau Omicron Phi service sorority.

Ensign Van Keuran attended St. George's School at Newport, R. I., and St. Alban's in Washington, and received his M.A. degree in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1937. He has just completed a course in naval architecture for reserve officers at the Post Graduate School at Annapolis. He is a member of Delta Psi fraternity.

The wedding will take place in July.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred Bainbridge Johnson announce the marriage of her daughter, Barbara Basler, to Mr. Lawrence Smithline, at noon, on Saturday, 28 June, at St. Patrick's Episcopal Chapel, Washington, D. C. The Rev. F. E. Warren officiated.

Because of the illness of the bridegroom's mother, the wedding was attended only by relatives and intimate friends.

The little chapel was beautiful with masses of blue delphiniums and white lilies against banks of ferns. As the guests assembled, Mrs. John Bellinger sang "Ich Liebe Dich" by Grieg and Brahms' "Minneliede."

The ushers were Mr. George Hinckley of Baltimore, and Mr. Clinton Basler of New York. Mr. Gordon Light of Baltimore served as groomsmen.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Janet Basler Johnson.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, Colonel Johnson, was lovely in a gown of lace and net. The full skirt of net with bands of lace formed a train. From a Mary Stuart cap fell a double veil edged with matching bands of lace. She carried white roses and larkspur.

Immediately following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served in the private dining room at Chevy Chase Country Club, the bridal party receiving in front of the fire place which was banked with ferns with masses of lilies and delphiniums on the mantel.

The bride is a graduate of the Girls' Latin School of Chicago and Georgetown Visitation Convent Junior College. She is a member of the Junior League. The groom received his master's degree in Aeronautical Engineering at New York University, and is connected with the Langley Aircraft Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Smithline will be at home

at 6 Bellevue Ave., Port Washington, Long Island, N. Y.

The marriage of Miss Martha Gaither Townsend to Lt. Henry J. Pevone, USMC, took place on Tuesday, 1 July, at 4:30 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Townsend, 2540 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert D. Workman, Chaplain, USN, in the presence of the immediate families only. Given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. Frank Barrett Gaither of Baltimore, the bride wore a gown of white chiffon, the long sweeping lines of the skirt ending in a slight train. The long Bishop sleeves, rounded neck line and pointed girdle were finished in white beads. Her finger-tip veil of old Carrick macross lace was held in place by a coronet of pearls and she carried a white prayer book from which fell a spray of orange blossoms fashioned from wax and white kid which had been used by her grandmother at her wedding. The couple left by motor for their honeymoon and on their return Mrs. Pevone will be with her mother until such time as she can join her husband.

Mr. Alexander Baillie, of Tacoma, Wash., has announced the marriage of his daughter, Kathleen Baillie Johnson, former wife of Capt. Isaac Cureth Johnson, USN-Ret., to Mr. Ward Winchell, Jr., son of the late Capt. Ward Winchell, USN.

Mrs. Johnson's son by a former marriage was married recently in Chicago to Miss Athea Cunningham.

Lt. George Mayo, Jr., USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mayo of Washington, took as his bride Saturday last, Miss Margaret Frances Heilman, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Heilman, of Belle Haven, Alexandria, Va.

The ceremony took place in old Christ Church in Alexandria, the historic edifice further beautified by white gladioli and larkspur, and the Rev. Edward R. Welles officiated. A reception followed at the Officers Club at the Army War College.

Gowned in filmy white marquisette over white satin trimmed with entre deux Valenciennes lace and with wedding veil held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms and carrying a bouquet of gardenias and white larkspur, the bride was escorted to the altar by her father, and attended by a bevy of bridesmaids.

The maid of honor was Miss Helen Vogt, and the other maids were the Misses Jean Gent, Nancy Hardin, Betty Gossweiler, and Martha Jane Oliver.

Mr. Henry Thomas Mayo, 2nd, served as best man for his brother and the ushers were Lts. Roderick Wetherell of Ft. Bragg; James A. Plant, Howard W. Penney, R. Wilmet McCutchen, Raymond M. Clock and Leo E. Dunham, Jr., all of Ft. Belvoir.

After a brief wedding trip, the young couple will go to Ft. Benning, where Lt. Mayo is stationed with the 44th Field Artillery Battalion.

The bride studied at the King-Smith School in Washington after graduating from the Knox School in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Lt. Mayo was graduated from West Point in 1940. He is a grandson of the late Adm. Henry Thomas Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet during the World War.

At a very quiet ceremony Tuesday afternoon, witnessed only by members of the immediate families, Miss Martha Gaither Townsend, daughter of Mrs. Julius Curtis Townsend and the late Rear Adm. J. C. Townsend, became the bride of Lt. Henry James Revane, USMC.

The ceremony was performed at 4:30 p.m. by the Rev. Robert D. Workman, chaplain, U. S. Navy, at the home of Mrs. Townsend on Massachusetts Avenue.

Miss Townsend, given in marriage by her uncle, Frank Barrett Gaither, of Baltimore, Md., wore white chiffon. White beads trimmed the rounded neckline and girdle.

Her graceful veil of old Carrickmacross

## Society News

(Continued from Page 1274)

ing their guests to the supper dance at the Army and Navy Country Club.

Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. L. Vossler, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Comdr. and Mrs. Comfort B. Platt, Mrs. E. Rawlings, Capt. H. C. Richardson, Maj. and Mrs. Ronald Boone, Comdr. Proctor M. Thornton and others.

Misses Dorothy and Muriel Thurbur entertained the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the U. S. Army, with a tea on Saturday, 21 June at their home.

Mrs. Eva Dial Motherwell, widow of Capt. David N. Motherwell, AC, USA, who was killed in an airplane accident 8 June near Lyman, Wyo., is residing at 1500 San Pedro Avenue, San Antonio, Tex.

Col. and Mrs. S. Benjamin Arnold of Garrison, N. Y., gave a tea-dance on 25 June, at the Highland Country Club, Garrison, in honor of their ward-Miss Katherine Daly, daughter of the late Lt. and Mrs. Harold A. Daly, 16th Infantry, USA. About two hundred guests were present and the dance was followed by a buffet supper for thirty young people.

Miss Daly has just graduated from Holton Arms School in Washington, D. C. and expects to study at the Franklin School of Science in Philadelphia next winter.

The Barclay Hotel in New York City recently had the following Army arrivals: Lt. John Milliken, Jr., Ft. Riley, Kan.; Lt. W. H. Woodward, Baltimore, Md.; Lt. and Mrs. H. R. Sullivan, Langley Field, Va.; Henry Moffatt, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Elizabeth Powell, Buffalo; Marcy Fannon, USN; Lt. Hill Blacklock, Colo.; Senter C. Crook, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Crook Blacklock, Nashville, Tenn. and Col. and Mrs. K. G. Enstham, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco, included:

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. O. Ryan, Hamilton Field, Calif.; Miss Mary A. Allison, daughter of Gen. W. O. Ryan and Mrs. Ryan; Col. L. A. Sapia-Bosch, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; Col. and Mrs. J. B. Maloney, San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Lt. Col. R. F. Lussier, Ft. Slocum, New York; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Krough and family, San Francisco, Calif.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Polindexter and family, Atlanta, Ga.; Lt. Col. F. H. Beckhoven, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lt. Col. E. J. McClung and family, Ft. Devens, Mass.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. R. McCrory, New York City; Lt. Col. M. W. Pettigrew, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Williams, Camp Blanding, Fla.; Lt. Col. Thomas Davis, King City, Calif.; Lt. Col. L. L. Hamilton, USAT Tft; Miss Dorothy Browning, sister of Lieutenant Browning, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Mrs. H. K. Kelly, wife of Lieutenant Kelly, Carmel, Calif.; Mrs. Thos. N. Stark, wife of Lt. Col. Stark, Ft. Meade, Md.; Maj. J. M. Knox, Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash.; Maj. Ernest Moon, Riverside, Calif.; Maj. and Mrs. R. E. Conroy, Chanute Field, Ill.; Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Smith, Schofield Barracks, T. H.; Capt. R. C. T. Fenton and family, Washington, D. C.; Capt. A. N. Bracker and family, Camp Edwards, Mass.; Lt. C. S. Lurie, Ft. Geo. Wright, Wash.; Lt. Nathaniel Safran, Ft. Slocum.

(Please turn to Page 1279)

## DAVID LUMSDEN, F. R. H. S. GARDEN CONSULTANT—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT THIS YEAR

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## NED'S TRAVEL SHOP

Travel information of all types. 2417 Mount Vernon Avenue, Alexandria, Va. Phone Alexandria 1312

## LYON VILLAGE APTS.

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## Student Wins Award

Miss Peggy Post, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leo F. Post, commander of the Provisional School Group, Scott Field, Ill., has been designated as "best citizen" of Belleville High School, Belleville, Ill.

Miss Post, who in her four years of high school has assembled an array of honors to make any pupil envious, was awarded the "best citizen" award offered annually by the Belleville chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution after having been regarded "as the student who gives the most to the school by responding to regulations and carries on scholastic and extra curricular activities very well."

## Prohibit Naval Photographs

The Senate on 30 June passed the bill, S. 790, to prevent the making of photographs and sketches of naval reservations, naval vessels, and other naval property.

## OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Miss Rosa C. Davis, sister of the late Col. Arthur Williams, were conducted Friday, 13 June, at Pierce Brothers Chapel, 720 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif., with cremation following at Pierce Brothers Crematory.

Miss Davis died at her late brother's home, 315 South St., Andrews Place, Los Angeles. Born in Louisville, Ky., she had lived in California for the past 25 years. She is survived by Davis S. Williams, a nephew, and Mary R. and Rosalie D. Williams, two nieces, children of the former Colonel Williams.

The Navy Department this week was informed of the death of Rear Adm. Joseph Wallace Oman, USN-Ret., on 1 July 1941 at the London Clinic Nursing Home, London, England.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. J. W. Oman, Mayfair Hotel, London; three children, Joseph Wallace Oman, Jr., and Virginia M. Oman of San Francisco, Cal., and William M. Oman of New York; and by his brother, Rear Adm. Charles Malden Oman, MC, USN, who is Medical Officer in command, Naval Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

Rear Adm. Oman was born in Columbia County, Pa., on 15 Aug. 1864 and was appointed a Naval Cadet from the 11th District of Pennsylvania on 17 June 1882. After graduation in 1886 he was assigned to duty in the USS Atlanta and later was transferred to the USS Galena. In 1890 he was made assistant to the Equipment officer, Navy Yard, N. Y. and after a year transferred to the Coast Survey Schooner Bache. He joined the R. S. Monongahela in 1895 and later in the year again returned to the Naval Academy. Duty followed in the USS Massachusetts, USS Helena, USS Petrel, USS Scindia, USS Indiana, USS Solace and USS Monadnock. During 1905 he was assigned to the Naval War College and also had duty as executive officer in the R. S. Lancaster. He served as navigator and executive officer in the USS Rhode Island, and then attended officers' conferences at the Naval War College until he was appointed inspector of equipment at the Navy Yard, N. Y. He served as commanding officer on the Tacoma, USS Des Moines, and USS Maine. After two years as Captain of the Yard, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., he was placed in command of the USS North Carolina, and the next year transferred to the USS Georgia for duty as her commanding officer. From 1916 to 1917 he was Supervisor of the Harbor of New York and then had orders to command Squadron Five, Patrol Force. For that service he was awarded the Navy Cross with the following citation:

"For distinguished service in the line of his profession as Commanding Officer, USS Leviathan, engaged in the important, exacting and hazardous duty of transporting and escorting troops and supplies to European ports through waters infested with enemy submarines and mines."

He also received a special letter of commendation by the War Department.

During 1918 Admiral Oman was Commandant Second Naval District. In 1919, he was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands and Commandant of the Naval Station, Virgin Islands. On 31 Aug. 1921 after 30 years of service he was transferred to the Retired List of the Navy at his own request. He was commissioned Rear Admiral on the Retired List from 21 June 1930.

Rear Adm. Oman received the Sampson Medal, Spanish War, the Spanish Campaign Medal, the Philippine Campaign Medal, the Cuban Pacification Medal, 1908 and the Victory Medal, with transport clasp, for World War service.

## Adm. Richardson at Rites

Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, USN, member of the General Board and former commander-in-chief, US Fleet, represented the Navy Department at the dedication of a site set aside by the National Park Service on the Gettysburg Battlefield for an equestrian statue of General James Longstreet, second in command to

General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Army. The ceremonies were held on 2 July.

The invitation for the Navy Department's participation in the ceremonies was extended by Mrs. Helen Dortch Longstreet of Savannah Beach, Ga., widow of General Longstreet and aide to the executive President of the Longstreet Memorial Association, Inc.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ADEN**—Born at Fresno, Calif., 26 June 1941, to Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Aden, a son, Ralph Leon, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bower, USA.

**BROWN**—Born at Physicians Hospital, Jackson Heights, N. Y., 30 June 1941, to Capt. and Mrs. Harvey N. Brown, Inf., a son, William Harvey Brown, II.

**DONLEY**—Born at Morrell Memorial Hospital, Lakeland, Fla., 29 June 1941, to Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Harry L. Donley, AC, a son, Brian.

**GILMORE**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 27 June 1941, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank Gilmore, 78th FA, USA, a son.

**HOUSE**—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Monroe, Va., 25 June 1941 to Capt. and Mrs. Jerry House, CAC, USA, a son, Jerry House, Jr.

**JESSUP**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kan., 21 June 1941, to Lt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Jessup, Inf.-Res., a son, Ernest D. Jessup, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Frank C. Mahin, USA, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jessup of Wichita, Kan.

**JOHNSON**—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Wash., D. C., 19 June 1941, to Lt. and Mrs. Milton G. Johnson, USN, a daughter, Karen Margaret.

**KAPPE**—Born aboard the USAT Republic off coast of Florida, 8 June 1941, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. George Kappes, CAC, a daughter, Ruth Barnett Kappes.

**KEATLEY**—Born at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., 27 June 1941, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Keatley, USN, a daughter, Avery Dinmore, granddaughter of the late Maj. John R. Dinmore, JAG, USA.

**LOVE**—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone, 2 June 1941, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Worrell Love, CE, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Candace.

**SANDERS**—Born at Station Hospital, Chanute Hospital, Ill., 14 June 1941, to Capt. and Mrs. Hallman E. Sanders, MC, a son, Jay Hallman.

**THACKSTON**—Born at the Tri-County Hospital, Orangeburg, S. C., 10 June 1941, to Maj. and Mrs. A. J. Thackston, Jr., Inf., a daughter, Nancy Rutherford.

## Married

**ALFORD-HARLOW**—Married at St. George's Church, Newport, R. I., 21 June 1941, Miss Frances Seely Harlow, to Ens. William Taylor Alford, USN.

**BEALS-STAHN**—Married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Larchmont, N. Y., 28 June 1941, Miss Kathie von Dollinger Stahn, to Ens. Frederick H. Beals, USN-Res.

**BECKER-CARLIN**—Married at Salem, Mass., 21 June 1941, Miss Elizabeth Reed Carlin, to Ens. William Becker, USN.

**BONVILLIAN-BOONE**—Married at Honolulu, T. H., 14 June 1941, Miss Florence Elizabeth Boone, daughter of Comdr. Horace R. Boone, USN, to Ens. William D. Bonvillian, USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. Claude A. Bonvillian.

**BORKY-McKAY**—Married at St. Anthony's Church, Washington, D. C., 11 June 1941, Miss Mary Valentine McKay, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James V. McKay, USA-Ret., to Mr. John C. Borky.

**BREWSTER-MOLLOY**—Married at Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 23 June 1941, Miss Kathleen Molloy to Ens. Edward Lancaster Brewster, USN.

**BYRNE-STREET**—Married at Garden City, L. I., 28 June 1941, Miss Margaret Carol Street, to Lt. William Edmund Byrne, Jr., 26th Inf., USA.

**CASTELLO-NOEL**—Married at Newport Naval Base, Newport, R. I., 17 June 1941, Miss Fern Margaret Noel, to Ens. Joseph W. Castello, USN.

**COOK-WEICKER**—Married at Greenwich, Conn., 21 June 1941, Miss Florence Palmer Weicker, to Mr. Hobart Armory Hare Cook, son of Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, USN.

**CUNNINGHAM-GILLINGHAM**—Married at Las Vegas, Nev., 12 June 1941, Mrs. Mildred Gillingham, of Los Angeles and Honolulu, to Lt. Robert Perrine Cunningham, USN.

**DURYEA-WHITE**—Married at Methodist Church, Butler, N. J., 1 July 1941, Miss Catharina Kampfe White, to Lt. Justin G. Duryea, USMC.

**FRESCOLN-ALVEY**—Married at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church at Emmorton, Md., 25 June 1941, Miss Jane Catherine Alvey, niece of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, USA, to 1st Lt. Leonard David Frescoln, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lovett Frescoln of Swarthmore, Pa.

**GORE-FENN**—Married at Norfolk, Va., 9 June 1941, Miss Sarah Emily Fenn, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Herbert K. Fenn, USN, of Newport, R. I., to Ens. J. M. Gore, USN.

**HARRIS-PEACE**—Married at St. Andrew's Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 17 June 1941, Miss Bettie Mills Peace, to Ens. Edwin Lee Harris, Jr., USN.

**IGLEHART-WALKER**—Married at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C., 28 June 1941, Miss Jeanne Frost Walker, to Lt. Austin S. Iglehart, Jr., USMC.

**LAMPHIER-NOSWORTHY**—Married at Christ Episcopal Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 21 June 1941, Miss Anne Fischer Nosworthy, to Lt. James Andre Lamphier, MC, USN.

**MAYO-HEILEMAN**—Married at Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., 28 June 1941, Miss Margaret Frances Heileman, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Heileman, USA, to Lt. George Mayo, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. George Mayo.

**MCGUIRE-O'NEILL**—Married at St. Joseph's Church, New London, Conn., 28 June 1941, Miss Ruth O'Neill to Lt. Morgan Kennedy McGuire, 43d Div. USA.

**MURRAY-ROBERTS**—Married at St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, New York, N. Y., 28 June 1941, Miss Dorothy Roberts, to Lt. John F. T. Murray, USA.

**OSWALT - BRIAN**—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 28 June 1941, Miss Elizabeth Jane Brian, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Adrian B. Brian, to 2d Lt. John R. Oswalt, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. John Oswalt, Monterey, Cal.

**PERLEY-STARK**—Married at Riverside, Cal., 18 June 1941, Miss Jane Moreland Stark, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Stark, USA, to Ens. Reuben Noel Perley, Jr., son of Lt. Col. H. N. Perley, USA.

**QUADY-MLINAR**—Married at Sacred Heart Church, Coronada, Cal., 18 June 1941, Miss Helen Phyllis Mlinar, to Ens. Frank B. Quady, USN.

**RHOADES-WILSON**—Married at Church of the Holy Spirit, Lake Forest, Ill., 28 June 1941, Miss Patricia Wilson, to Ens. John Harsen Rhoades 3d, USNR.

**RICHARDS-MARTIN**—Married at Sparta, N. J., 21 June 1941, Miss Elaine Martin, to 2nd Lt. John Rose Richards, USA.

**RICHISON-McCRARY**—Married at Long Beach, Cal., 6 June 1941, Miss Cecil McCrary, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. A. B. McCrary, USN-Ret., to Mr. Earl Ferree Richison, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Earl Richison (MC), USN.

**SHORT-STUNTZ**—Married at Church of the Holy Comforter, Vienna, Va., 21 June 1941, Miss Anne Fitzhugh Stuntz, to Ens. Norman Stanford Short, USN.

**SULLIVAN-VAUGHN**—Married at Cadet Chapel, West Point, N. Y., 21 June 1941, Miss Jane Vaughn, to 1st Lt. Henry R. Sullivan, AC, USA.

**THOMSEN-WRIGHT**—Married at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Norfolk, Va., 19 June 1941, Miss Eliza Llewellyn Randolph Wright, to Ens. Richard Porter Thomsen, USN-Res.

**WATTS-CLARKSON**—Married at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga., 21 June 1941, Miss Elizabeth Lee Clarkson, to 2nd Lt. Robert Graham Watts, USA.

## Army Pigeon Sets Record

"Gen. Mauborgne," a pigeon belonging to the Army Signal Corps pigeon service, recently established an all-time record by flying a 600-mile airline Kansas-to-Texas course in less than 14 hours without the aid of a tail wind. The bird was named after Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

## Died

**BEDLE**—Died in Kalb Valley, near Honolulu, T. H., 17 June 1941, 2nd Lt. Robert Lewis Bedle, Jr., AC-Res.

**BLACK**—Died at Richmond, Va., 25 June 1941, Maj. Allen J. Black, USA-Ret. Funeral services at Ft. Myer Gate of Arlington Nat'l Cemetery.

**CARBAUGH**—Died at Chicago, Ill., 23 June 1941, Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, USA-Ret.

**CARTER**—Died at Veterans' Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., 14 June 1941, Chap. (Col.) Louis A. Carter, USA-Ret.

**DAVIS**—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., Miss Rosa C. Davis, sister of the late Col. Arthur Williams. Funeral services 13 June 1941 at Pierce Brothers Chapel, Los Angeles.

**HERLONG**—Died near Lagrange, Ga., 22 June 1941, Capt. Henry W. Herlong.

**HUNTINGTON**—Died in New Haven, Conn., 6 June 1941, Mrs. Alvina N. Huntington, mother of Lt. Col. F. W. Huntington. She is also survived by a daughter, Miss Margaret K. Huntington, of New Haven, Conn.

**KUNZ**—Died at Rosemead, Cal., 8 June 1941, Maj. Charles H. Kunz, USA-Ret., (formerly a Warrant Officer).

**LEDFOURD**—Killed in airplane crash, 30 June 1941, four miles north of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Walter Mitchell Ledford, Seaman 1st Class, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. Benjamin H. Ledford, Grimsley, Tenn.

**McCALLUM**—Killed in airplane crash, 27 June 1941, at Everglades, Fla., Aviation Cadet Henry Duane McCallum, USNR. Survived by father, Mr. Jean McCallum, 842 Westwood Ave., Kirkwood, Missouri.

**MEARS**—Killed in airplane crash, 30 June 1941, four miles north of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., Aviation Cadet Frank Dner Mears, USNR. Survived by his father, Mr. H. C. Mears, Pocomoke City, Md.

**MONAHAN**—Died at Washington, D. C., 29 June 1941, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Monahan, mother of Chaplain John F. Monahan, USA.

**MORTON**—Died near La Grange, Ga., 22 June 1941, 2nd Lt. Stanford Lee Morton, Jr., AC-Res.

**OMAN**—Died at the London Clinic Nursing Home, London, England, 1 July 1941, Rear Adm. Joseph Wallace Oman, USN-Ret., surviving is his wife, Mrs. J. W. Oman, Mayfair Hotel, London; three children, Joseph W. Oman, Jr., and Virginia Oman of San Francisco, and William M. Oman, of New York; and a brother, Rear Adm. Charles M. Oman, MC, USN, Wash., D. C.

**SHAKE**—Died at San Bernardino, Cal., 18 June 1941, 2nd Lt. Warren William Shake, CAC, Nat. Guard of the U. S.

**SNOW**—Died at Veterans' Administration Hospital, Columbus, S. C., 17 June 1941, Lt. Col. Kneeland S. Snow, USA-Ret.

**STAPLETON**—Died at Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma, Wash., 22 June 1941, 2nd Lt. John Robert Stapleton, AC-Res.

**TIDWELL**—Died near Salt Lake City, Utah, 23 May 1941, 2nd Lt. Ralph McKinley Tidwell, AC-Res.

**VAN HORN**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., 26 June 1941, Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Lucretia Van Horn of the Rancho Agua Jito, Monterey, Cal.; two sisters, Mrs. G. C. Smith, Wash., D. C., and Mrs. James Adams of Pacific Grove; and a brother, Col. James H. Van Horn, 1st CA, Boston, Mass.

**VAN ZANT**—Died at Camp Skeel, Oscoda, Mich., 19 June 1941, 2nd Lt. Claude Lewis Van Zant, AC-Res.

**WALTON**—Died in Mts. near San Miguel, Republic of Panama, 9 June 1941, 2nd Lt. Robert Mark Walton, AC-Res.

**WARD**—Died at Coronado, Cal., 17 June 1941, Margaret, infant daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank T. Ward, USN.



## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

Try as he would, Uncle Sam failed to establish a startling record for spending during the year ending 30 June. With defense efforts in all directions, and with no apparent curb on spending in non-defense matters, total expenditures were only about \$12½ billions. If defense agencies had been able to get the money out they could have expended an authorized total of approximately \$20 billions. In the new year beginning 1 July the combined spending agencies are authorized to pay out about \$32½ billions, according to one set of official figures. According to another set, equally "official," Congress has appropriated, authorized, and reappropriated more than \$40 billions. But these figures include items that run into the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1943, and even later.

The best available information based upon a cross-cut of estimates by experts in Congress, indicates that actual expenditures for the next twelve months will be in the neighborhood of \$30 billions, followed by \$40 to \$45 billions in 1943. This spending will include money which was appropriated last year but which could not be translated into defense operations or products within the desired time.

The record appropriation bill for the Military Establishment for 1942, totalling \$10.4 billions, attracted much attention by its huge size and its varied items. Under War Department plans it is hoped that most of this money can be actually expended before next July, but if so a better record of co-operation by labor and industry must be made as compared with 1941. Loss of over 1,000,000 man-days of defense work in the year ending 30 June 1941, meant that several billion dollars were kept idle, as well as thousands of men.

Crowding under the wire as the fiscal year ended were bills aggregating more than \$4 billions for various defense projects. Congress worked overtime to finish this branch of its work. These bills included provision for as many warplanes of all types as American industry can possibly produce under high-speed tension and liberal cash advances from the Government. More than 200,000 business concerns, big and little, are now working on defense production of all kinds. These concerns are taking untrained men and transforming them into skilled workers of a sort in the actual work along the assembly line. Of really skilled, experienced mechanics there is a great shortage which will make its mark in preventing the expenditure of as much money for defense as Congress has provided. Less is heard of the shortage of skilled men than of the shortage of needed materials, but facts now coming to light indicate that the shortage of skilled workers will prove more troublesome than the scarcity of materials. There is no foreign reservoir from which to draw a supply of skilled workers. As a matter of fact, the United States is losing skilled men to England. Appeals for volunteer technicians, issued by British consulates, resulted in more than 3,000 applications from American volunteers, who will be sent to England via Canadian ports. Thousands more are desired, and apparently volunteers from every State will transfer their labors to England. At the same time, Secretary of Labor Perkins announces that a skilled labor shortage imperils arms industries. Aircraft plants will need 200,000 additional men by next November. Federal Security Administrator McNutt reports that a recent official survey revealed that of 394 occupations studied, there were 78 in which the number of workers registered with State employment offices was insufficient to fill jobs now open. There is a shortage of tool designers, die designers, airplane woodworkers, detail aircraft assemblers, ship hull inspectors, loftsmen, etc.

**VITAL INFORMATION** is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

## Merchant Marine

Construction of 312 emergency type cargo vessels is from 60 to 90 days ahead of schedule in most of the nine yards on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts which are building the ships, progress reports indicate.

Originally only one ship was scheduled for delivery in December 1941. It is now anticipated that at least 10 ships will be ready for operation by 31 Dec. Barring any unforeseen delays, the entire schedule of keel layings, launchings and deliveries throughout 1942 will be greatly accelerated as compared with the original plans.

As of 28 June 15 keels had been laid: four at Baltimore; four at Los Angeles; three at Wilmington, N. C.; four at Portland, Ore.

The Maritime Commission this week asked bids on an indefinite number of new types of vessels, with opening set for 15 July.

Two types of tugs and a type of small coastal freighter are envisioned. They may be built by yards on all coasts, and in the Great Lakes, which do not now have facilities for building the larger ocean-going vessels. Dimensions of the vessels will permit them to be sailed through the Welland Canal into the Saint Lawrence River.

One type of tug will be powered by coal-burning steam reciprocating engines. It will have an overall length of 109 feet, beam of 27 feet. The other tug will be diesel electric propelled, with length of 105 feet, beam of 25 feet. The "coaster" will be of about 2,800 tons deadweight, with speed of 10½ knots furnished by reciprocating steam-driven engines. Length will be 258 feet, nine inches; beam, 42 feet, draft 18 feet.

## Seized Ships Allocated

Allocation of eight Danish and one Italian ship, recently acquired by the Maritime Commission under provisions of the Ship Requisition Act, has been made to American operators and the United States Army.

The allocations are as follows: The Danish tanker Caroline Maersk, now at Jacksonville, Fla., goes to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Danish tanker Emma Maersk, now at Boston, goes to the Pennsylvania Shipping Company. Both of these tankers are to be operated in trades in the Western Hemisphere or as otherwise directed by the Commission.

Five Danish cargo ships, the Nora, Marna, Jutta, Rita Maersk and Herta Maersk, go to the Marine Transport Company of New York. All are to be operated in trades as directed by the Maritime Commission.

The Italian ship SS Clara, which has been undergoing repairs at Savannah, Ga., goes to the Waterman Steamship Company of New York or an affiliate company.

The Danish freighter Jonna, which is at New York, is to be taken over by the United States Army.

## Reduce Subsidies

Eight American flag operators engaged in the foreign trade under operating-differential agreements have voluntarily agreed to a reduction in their subsidy rates to a comparatively nominal figure.

The understanding was reached after a review of the reduced foreign flag competition encountered since start of the war.

Subsidy payments, in general, amount to the difference in cost of operation between United States and foreign registered vessels. Under the agreement they will be reduced to one percent of the difference in cost for wages and subsistence of officers and crew. No subsidy payment will be made for the difference in cost for maintenance, repairs or insurance of the vessel. The reduction in the amount of the payment will be subject to review every six months.

Subsidy payments previously aggregating approximately \$12,500,000 annually

have now been reduced to a relatively small amount as a result of the agreement.

Those companies which have consented to the reduction are: Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., American Export Lines, Inc., American South African Line, Inc., Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., Mississippi Shipping Company, Inc., New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, Seas Shipping Company, Inc., and United States Lines Company.

Those companies which have not, as yet, agreed to the reduction, are: Grace Line, Inc., American President Lines, Ltd., American Mail Line, Ltd., and Oceanic Steamship Company, which have submitted information which will be presented to the Commission for its further consideration.

## Lease Hoboken Pier

The Maritime Commission has invited bids for the leasing of part of its terminal at Hoboken, New Jersey, on the condition that a ship repair yard be erected on the leased property. The site mentioned in the Commission's invitation includes Pier No. 6 and the water area north of Pier No. 6.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1273)

Camp Blanding, Fla.; William R. Lanham, Inf., Camp Shelby, Miss.; Lester McCants, FA, Ft. Custer, Mich.; Conrad C. Magee, Inf., Camp Bowie, Tex.; Van R. Mayhall, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; George M. Murphy, FA, Ft. Custer, Mich.; Urson W. Otto, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Ralph W. Pinkham, Jr., Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Richard E. Randall, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; William E. Reid, Inf., Camp Blanding, Fla.; Robert B. Scott, Jr., Inf., Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Joseph H. Tabor, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Joseph H. Valmore, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Philip T. VanZile, FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Following ret. off., now on active duty, to major, date of rank ind.: Capt. George H. Shea, 25 June; Capt. Daniel D. Coons, 30 June; Capt. Herbert L. Merritt, 30 June; Capt. James Hunter, 1 July.

## Transfers

1st Lt. William C. Haneke, Inf., to FD, 20 June.

Following off., to Signal Corps, 1 July: 1st Lt. George R. Bunton, Inf., 1st Lt. Perkins G. Post, FA.

## Warrant Officers

W. O. Emil Oetmann, prior orders revoked. Tech. Sgt. Howard M. Marsh, Jr., band, 14th Inf., Ft. William D. Davis, C. Z., appt. as warrant officer, 1 July.

Robert W. Fransham, Camp Murray, Wash., temp. appt. warrant officer, 1 July.

M. Sgt. Hugh B. Taylor, 21st Inf., Schofield Barracks, T. H., to warrant officer, 1 July.

## Extended Active Duty, JAG

Maj. Charles A. Luckie, 15 July, to JAG, Wash., D. C.

## Extended Active Duty, QM

Maj. Mayo A. Darling, prior order is revoked.

2nd Lt. Rigdon H. Slocumb, 7 July, to asst. port intelligence officer, Pt. of Embarkation, San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. William T. McElwain, Jr., 15 July, to asst. zone const. QM, Zone 4, Atlanta, Ga.

## Extended Active Duty, MC

1st Lt. Joseph S. Mule, 1 July, Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C.

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## MERCHANT MARINE

1st Lt. Rowan E. Fisher, 15 July, Stark General Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

1st Lt. Harry K. Shiffer, 15 July, to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. Capt. Thomas C. Wilkinson, 15 July, Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C.

## Extended Active Duty, DC

1st Lt. Oscar C. Tidwell, 15 July, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C. 1st Lt. Orison F. Miller, 15 July, AC Gunnery School, Las Vegas, Nev.

Extended Active Duty, San Corps Capt. Reuben L. Hill, 5 July, Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.

## Extended Active Duty, CE

2nd Lt. William P. Ready, 1 July, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

## Extended Active Duty, OD

2nd Lt. John N. McClain, 15 July, to Wolf Creek Ord. Plant, Milan, Tenn. 2nd Lt. John R. Graf, 3 July, to Ord. Dist., Phila., Penna.

1st Lt. Stanley A. Harris, 15 July, to office of Chief of Ord., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Frank A. Young, 15 July, to Hartford Ord. Dist., Springfield, Mass.

## Extended Active Duty, CWS

2nd Lt. Howard E. Skipper, 15 July, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Capt. Frank T. James, 4 July, to office of Und. Sec. of War., Wash., D. C.

## Extended Active Duty, Ch.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Arthur R. Osborne, 15 July, Armd. Force Repl. Trng. Cen., Ft. Knox, Ky. Ch. (1st Lt.) Cullen B. Jones, 15 July, 38th Div., Camp Shelby, Miss.

Ch. (1st Lt.) George B. Gerner, 15 July, to Ft. George Wright, Wash., D. C.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Alex E. Falk, 15 July, Armd. Force Sch., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Benjamin B. Smith, 16 July, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Ch. (1st Lt.) Stuart H. Salmon, 15 July, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

## Extended Active Duty, Cav.

2nd Lt. Lindley C. Scarlett, 15 July, to faculty, Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kan.

## Extended Active Duty, FA

1st Lt. Kenneth L. Stehle, 5 July, to 6th Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco, 11 July.

2nd Lt. Norman R. Archer, 15 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 3, Balto., Md.

1st Lt. Robert J. Wier, 15 July, to asst. to const. QM, Zone 7, Omaha, Neb.

1st Lt. William T. Harris, Jr., 15 July, Tank Arsenal, Detroit, Mich.

1st Lt. Charles E. Monfort, Jr., 15 July, to asst. to zone const. QM, Zone 7, Omaha, Neb.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. Harold B. Webster, Jr., 15 July, to asst. to asst. Dir. of Ordnance, Md.

1st Lt. William R. Bickel, 15 July, to asst. to asst. Dir. of Ordnance, Md.

1st Lt. William E. Davies, 15 July, to Eng. Production Plant, Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Jordan Plisco, 15 July, to 162d Signal Photo. Co., Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.

2nd Lt. Palmer L. Martin, 6 July, to Wright Field, O.

1st Lt. John F. Adolphson, 15 July, to asst. to asst. Dir. of Ordnance, Md.

1st Lt. Eugene B. O'Connor, 29 July, to 20th Bomb. Wing (L), Air Base, Savannah, Ga.

1st Lt. Stanley E. Goodwin, 15 July, to asst. to asst. Dir. of Ordnance, Md.

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Capt. J. H. Wright, Blacksburg, Va.; Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, (Rtd.), San Francisco, Calif.; Col. W. H. Dean, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, wife of Colonel Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Byrom; Lt. Col. J. R. Sheets, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Alston Simpson, (Rtd.), Hilton Village, Va.; Capt. James R. Hughes, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Lt. and Mrs. O. L. Bell, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Col. Arturo Carbonell and son, Waldo, West Point, N. Y.; Col. Royal Reynolds, West Point, N. Y.; Mrs. Frederick S. Young, wife of Colonel Young, (Rtd.), Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Mrs. F. O. Schmidt, wife of Lt. Col. Schmidt, Newport, R. I.; Capt. and Mrs. O. G. Benson, Wilson, N. C.; Lt. and Mrs. A. C. Abernethy; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. M. Groninger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Ens. Frank S. Mulville, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 1276)

lace was draped from a coronet of pearls.

Col. Thomas Leslie Crystal, Commanding Officer of Ft. Jay, Governors Island, and Mrs. Crystal announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabel Mary, to Joseph Grafton Merriam, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Merriam is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund Sawyer Merriam of Marietta, Ohio.

Miss Crystal was graduated from Georgetown Visitation Convent, Washington, D. C. and from Barnard College in 1938. She is the sister of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Leslie Crystal, Jr., of Washington, D. C., and of Mr. John Curry Crystal. She is the granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. James Francis Curry and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jerome Crystal of this city. She is the niece of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John Francis Curry, AC, and of Miss Grace Isabel Crystal of this city.

Mr. Merriam, an alumnus of Georgetown Preparatory School, was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1934 and received his M. A. degree there in 1939. His sister is Miss Katherine Merriam and he is the nephew of Miss Eloise Grafton of Marietta, Ohio, and of Miss Alma Merriam of Hartford, Conn. For the past two years he has been Production Manager of the Fuller-Merriam Company of New Haven, Conn.

## 128 USMA Grads to Flight Schools

The following second lieutenants, recent graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, have been ordered to flying training, 20 August:

Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Okla.  
Chas. L. Peirce, CE  
Donald H. Heaton, CE  
H. C. Goodell, CE  
K. O'R. Dessert, FA  
Ben I. Mayo, Jr., CE  
E. A. Austin, Jr., Cav.  
John L. Locke, FA  
R. B. Polk, CAC  
C. J. Lokker, FA  
Jos. M. Suk, SC  
W. E. Rhynard, Inf.  
Chas. E. Jones, CAC  
G. W. Stalnaker, Inf.  
G. R. Adjelman, Inf.  
R. S. Reilly, CAC  
C. F. Botts, CAC  
D. L. Crow, QMC  
M. W. Carney, CAC  
J. A. Brooks, III, FA  
A. W. White, Jr., QMC  
C. E. Cole, Inf.  
W. L. R. Mitchell, Jr., CAC  
G. H. Stillson, Jr., Inf.  
P. R. Larson, Cav.  
R. V. Travis, Inf.  
H. W. Fawley, Jr., SC  
T. D. Collison, CAC  
C. G. Willes, CAC  
P. von S. Liles, Inf.  
A. H. Snider, SC  
J. L. Bentley, Cav.  
A. J. Evans, Jr., Inf.  
W. L. Moore, Jr., CAC  
D. V. Thompson, Cav.  
J. P. Walker, Cav.  
R. W. Kilne, Cav.  
G. H. Pittman, Jr., SC  
P. J. O'Brien, Inf.

Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif.  
J. F. Harris, CE  
D. L. McMillan, CAC  
C. A. Thompson, Inf.

Oklahoma Air College, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
H. Peabody, Jr., Inf.  
J. S. Peddie, CAC

## Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics, Jackson, Miss.

H. F. Adams, CAC  
F. M. Hampton, QMC  
M. G. Moyer, CAC  
C. S. Seamans III, CAC  
T. K. White, QMC  
J. R. Sands, Jr., Inf.  
R. L. Cummings, Inf.  
R. A. Aldridge, CAC

Parks Air College, East St. Louis, Ill.  
J. J. Weidner, Inf.  
Pine Bluff School of Aviation, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
G. S. Brown, Inf.

Texas Aviation School, Inc., Ft. Worth, Tex.  
F. J. Ascani, CE  
J. C. McClure, Jr., FA  
F. E. Locke, CAC

Air Activities of Texas, Corsicana, Tex.  
S. W. Parks, CAC  
Southwest Airways, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.  
H. E. Nankivell, CE

Allan Hancock College of Aeronautics, Santa Maria, Calif.  
R. M. Tuttle, CAC  
L. M. F. Michels, CAC  
E. S. Cofer, Jr., CAC

E. T. de Jonckheere, Inf.  
E. W. Brown, CAC  
R. L. Atteberry, Jr., FA

Cal Aero Training Corporation, Ontario, Calif.  
W. B. Sawyer, CAC  
J. M. Henschke, CAC  
D. E. Kunkel, Jr., Inf.

C. L. Elder, Inf.  
H. K. Avery, Jr., Inf.  
A. A. Laudani, QMC  
J. S. Tate, Jr., Inf.  
H. L. Jarvis, Jr., Inf.  
B. Schults, Inf.  
R. H. Rosen, Inf.  
H. C. Harvey, Inf.  
G. H. Welles, Inf.

W. T. Seawell, CE  
L. C. Connally, FA  
L. H. Berger, CAC  
J. W. Meador, QMC  
G. S. Curtis, Jr., CAC  
H. W. Norton, FA  
H. G. Foster, Jr., Inf.  
M. W. Sullivan, Jr., Inf.  
W. J. Hershenow, Jr., Inf.  
B. W. P. Edgerton, QMC  
H. C. Cator, QMC  
R. J. Colleran, SC  
R. W. Horn, CAC  
A. G. Hayduk, CAC

## General Lear's Address

"The battlefield is no place for any man who has not been trained to take a pride in his endurance, hardness and independence of all comfort," Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, commanding general of the Second Army, asserted 28 June, in reviewing

Army maneuvers recently completed by a part of the Second Army in Tennessee. He declared that "our chain of command is weak—weak to the extent that if this condition is allowed to continue, the chain, at its weak links, will break whenever an emergency imposes a heavy load."

General Lear emphasized the importance of Army maneuvers saying that "It's all hard work. Labor and experience produce strength and endurance, which are the foundation of physical and mental stamina and initiative," but pointed out that there were many instances where commanders somewhere along the line failed to perform the duties of an officer.

"Time and time again," he continued, "we found it necessary to redress drivers of trucks for exceeding the speed limit, and too many times the driver or the noncommissioned officer in charge explained that he had not been informed of the speed limit for trucks and thought he could go up to 35 miles per hour. This, of course, not only excuses the innocent soldier, but also discloses the failure of one of his commanders somewhere up his line. During one period the MP's arrested as many as 100 men a day for traffic infractions and other offenses specifically prohibited.

"Other similar violations of regulations were frequently observed where soldiers themselves were not completely at fault but where their superiors had failed to perform their immediate duty to instruct the soldiers what may be expected of them.

"Cases were found where sergeants, corporals and privates in great numbers did not know the nature and details of the exercises then being conducted.

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Unusual bargain. 100 acre peninsula, 1 1/2 miles waterfront, 20-foot anchorage; magnificent 200-year-old English box; 10 room residence (furnished), modern conveniences; guest house, manager's house, farm buildings; excellent farm, stock and equipment included. Sacrifice price. Leonard Sulder, La Plata, Maryland.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT

In exclusive air-cooled building. Three rooms, kitchenette, dinette, 1 1/2 baths. Will sub-let three months or longer. References exchanged. For interview call for appointment, Michigan 5218.

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For permanent or winter home investigate STUART, FLORIDA. On the beautiful St. Lucie River. Ideal location, temperature and humidity, winter and summer. Finest fishing and boating. Salt and Fresh water. Write: C. B. ARBOGAST, Stuart, Florida. Real Estate. Waterfront property. Insurance.

Properties for sale or rent near new Naval Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. Contact E. M. FRY, Inc., 6640 Wisconsin Ave. Bethesda, Member Md. Real Estate Association. Phone Wis. 6740.

## FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT

SELBY-ON-BAY. Private Beach, 28 miles Washington. Three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath. All around screened porch. For information phone Taylor 3793.

## HOUSE FOR RENT UNFURNISHED

New house Falls Church, Va., three bedrooms, two baths, living room, dinette, kitchen, oil heat, summer hook-up. Phone Jackson 1410W.

## SCHOOL CONNECTION

If interested in a possible connection with an essentially military school retired naval or army officers under forty-five years of age should communicate with The Allen Academy, Bryan, Texas.

## HOME STUDY

WEST POINT PREPARATORY COURSE Training for Civil Service competitive appointments. For information write Captain A. T. Bell, USA, retired, 119 Franklin Blvd. Merrick, N. Y.

## ROCK GARDEN

Sale of Herbs, Rock Garden and edging plants. Fragrant, delightful benefit Bundles for Britain. Bonnie Love von Steiner, Kensington, Maryland. Shepard 5835.

## ROOMS & APT. FOR RENT

In private home. Two rooms available with twin beds. Also three-room apartment. Showers and parking. Located at bus line. Phone Michigan 5218.

## WANTED

Position by Retired Army Officer, B.S., The Citadel; M.A. Peabody, Box GC, c/o The Journal.

## GUEST HOME

7208 BLAIR RD. N.W.—four blocks east of Walter Reed Hospital. Formerly 1728 Taylor St. Home for Elderly Persons with nurse care. Have one vacancy. Phone Randolph 2635.

## PHOTO FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED—16 guaranteed prints. Two coupons on enlargements, 25c. SMART PHOTO, Winona, Minnesota.

## ATTENTION

Stolen Class of 1916 USMA, wedding gift coffee service marked JKCSL. Also USMA miniature, amethyst set, crest of 1916 on one side, 1939 on other, from Col. and Mrs. James Knox Cockrell. They would be deeply appreciative if anyone seeing these articles in shops would notify Washington Detective Bureau through their local police. Heirloom jewelry and quantity of silver were also taken.

### Appointed to Regular Army

(Continued from Page 1254)

Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 Richard J. Darnell, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Leonard S. Wilhelm, Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.  
 Charles S. Smart, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 Lloyd LeR. Hanes, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 Warren E. Walters, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ninth Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Rudolph K. Brunsvold, Ft. Snelling, Minn., to Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Harry V. Beck, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 James L. Ballard, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 Laurence A. Madill, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 Frank S. Holcombe, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Floyd A. Soule, Ft. Devens, Mass., to First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
 John L. Schutz, Arlington Cantonment, Va., to Eighth Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.  
 Henry P. Tucker, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ninth Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Max G. Hensel, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Fifth Div., Ft. Custer, Mich.  
 William B. Wootton, Jr., from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 James W. Haley, Fourth Div., Ft. Benning, Ga., for duty with the Inf.  
 Bernard P. Haley, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Otho E. Holmes, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Robert U. Gaines, Jr., Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Francis L. Douglass, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.  
 Ernest Samusson, Jr., Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 William R. Deabry, Fourth Div., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 James T. Skipworth, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Harold R. Rock, Third Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
 Robert B. Wells, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Daniel S. Lashelle, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 George L. Disharoon, Jr., Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 George E. Hostwick, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 John M. Wilson, 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.  
 Thomas E. Watson, Jr., Ninth Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.  
 Donald D. Dunlop, Sixth Div., Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.  
 Joseph D. Mitchell, First Div., Ft. Devens, Mass.

#### Air Corps

William A. Daniel, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
 Robert G. Emmens, McChord Fld., Wash.  
 Franklin H. MacNaughton, Selfridge Fld., Mich.  
 William J. Kennedy, McClellan Fld., Calif.  
 Marshall P. Camp, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Arthur L. Birloff, Placero Fld., Trinidad.  
 Harry MacC. Pike, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.  
 Kenneth W. Northamer, Ft. Richardson, Alaska.  
 Luther H. Richmond, Randolph Fld., Tex.  
 James C. Barham, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
 Carver T. Bussey, Gunter Fld., Ala.  
 Lindsey H. Veenen, Barksdale Fld., La.  
 Charles D. Sonkahl, Randolph Fld., Tex.  
 James W. Newsome, Lawson Fld., Ga.  
 James R. Lyons, Olmsted Fld., Pa.  
 Louis H. Hansman, Patterson Fld., O.  
 Harry H. Towler, Jr., Gray Fld., Wash.  
 Russell K. Brock, Ontario, Calif.  
 Henry J. Amen, Randolph Fld., Tex.  
 William E. Zins, Tallahassee, Fla.  
 Grover C. Brown, Barksdale Fld., La.  
 Albert J. Moye, Langley Fld., Va.  
 Harry J. Sands, Jr., Patterson Fld., O.  
 Ralph L. Michaels, Langley Fld., Va.  
 Arthur C. Perry, Aberdeen, Md.  
 Frank L. Nims, Gray Fld., Wash.  
 Robert H. McCutcheon, Langley Fld., Va.  
 William F. Savole, Hawaiian Dept.  
 David W. Hassemer, Hawaiian Dept.  
 Robert B. Coen, Hawaiian Dept.  
 John B. Henry, Jr., Canal Zone.  
 Nathan B. Hays, Canal Zone.  
 James W. Guthrie, Canal Zone.  
 Quinter P. Gerhart, Canal Zone.  
 Robert W. Burns, Canal Zone.  
 Jack G. Milne, Puerto Rico.  
 Edward R. Woolery, Philippine Dept.

#### War Situation

Apparently as a complimentary step to insure cooperation between British and Russian armed forces and to coordinate the British effort in the Near East and India, Captain Oliver Lyttleton, former president of the Board of Trade, has been taken into the war cabinet to represent the Middle East as director of all defense measures there except strictly military operations. Also, General Sir Archibald

Wavell, commander-in-chief of the Middle East, and General Sir Clyde Auchinleck, commander-in-chief in India, have changed commands. There is much speculation as to this change but with the Nazi war machine driving across Russia, it would seem that the India command increases in importance.

In addition to the technical aid that the British may be able to rush to the Red Armies, the intensified Royal Air Force operations over Western Europe should theater the Nazi rear. Hitler apparently has discounted this effort and has his heaviest air concentrations on the Russian fronts. The reduced opposition to the Royal Air Force certainly indicates that the Nazi air armada has some limitations. It is reasonable to assume that the Nazi High Command has sufficient munitions in their eastern depots for their Russian blitzkrieg. However, any miscalculations in their requirements, due to Russian resistance, might well become serious if the Royal Air Force blitzkrieg over Western Europe becomes effective in destroying industrial facilities. This blitzkrieg might well extend to East Prussia.

The reduced Nazi air activity over the Atlantic should be reflected in the battle against British and Neutral shipping. The shipping losses in April amounted to 581-

251 tons and in May to 461,328 tons. As aircraft have been an important factor in these losses, it is possible that British defensive measures may show a greater effectiveness during June and July, especially, if the Russian campaign makes heavy demands on Hitler's air force.

The Russian theatre of operations presents this air force with several factors which did not exist in Hitler's previous campaigns but are vital in aircraft operations. For instance, the distances are greater. There are few air fields—permanent and temporary. Both highways and railways in Russia are far inferior to those of western Europe. The railways of Russia are of a different gauge from those of Germany. While the Nazis are experienced in meeting such conditions, the above factors are likely to impair the efficiency of aircraft operations, thus relieving the Nazi pressure on the British in the Battle of the Atlantic.

According to available information, the Nazi sea forces control the Baltic whereas the Russians dominate the Black Sea. Eventually, the Black Sea may become an active extension of the land front, now extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

As pointed out last week, the consensus of opinion of expert observers is that re-

duction of Russia will be completed within three months.

### Name 76 Navy Ships

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced this week the names assigned to two submarines building at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to 74 auxiliary vessels under construction in private yards.

The submarines are the Tinosa and Tullibee.

The 74 auxiliaries include four net layers, four gasoline tankers, one tanker, five submarine rescue vessels, ten fleet tugs and fifty mine sweepers.

The names assigned are:

Net Layers — Monitor, Montauk, Onaga, Saugus.

Gasoline Tankers — Patapsco, Rappahannock, Rio Grande, Wabash, Susquehanna. Submarine Rescue Vessels — Chanticleer, Coucal, Florikan, Greenlet, Macaw, Apache, Catawba, Chippewa, Choctaw, Hopi, Kiowa, Menominee, Pawnee, Sioux, Ute.

Mine Sweepers — Adroit, Advent, Ancon, Conflict, Constant, Daring, Dash, Despatch, Direct, Dynamic, Effective, Engage, Excess, Exploit, Fidelity, Pierce, Firm, Force, Fleet, Herald, Motive, Oracle, Pilot, Pioneer, Pursuit, Prevail, Pursuit, Requisite, Right, Sage, Seer, Sentinel, Staff, Skill, Speed, Strive, Steady, Sustain, Sway, Swerve, Swift, Symbol, Threat, Tide, Token, Tumult, Velocity, Vital, Usage, Zeal.

## SCHOOL and CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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 30 miles from Los Angeles  
 Boarding School for Boys 5-15  
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 Rates to the Service

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### CONNECTICUT

#### INDIAN MOUNTAIN SCHOOL

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### MARYLAND

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#### DAY CAMP

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